

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXII.

NUMBER 30

# FARM AND DAIRY

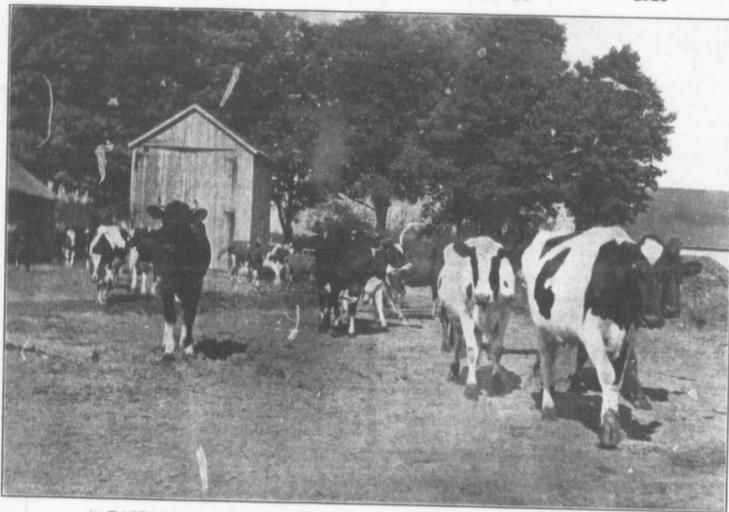
AND

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 24

1913



### FACTORS IN ACCOUNTING FOR SUCCESS ON A RENTED FARM

Mr. J. W. Allan, Oxford Co., Ont., is a tenant farmer with a formidable yearly rental to meet. But he is making good. His 54 milch cows, a few of which may be seen, form almost his sole source of income. Their total production is 1200 to 1700 lbs. of milk a day. That is the secret of Mr. Allan's success—good cows. Progressive dairying is better for the renter and better for the farm than the system of cropping and land "skinning" too frequently practiced by tenant farmers. Mr. Allan follows a system of tenant farming worthy of encouragement. A description of the Annandale home and farm may be found on page 3 of Farm and Dairy this week.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# Time is Money

**E**SPECIALLY with your busy dairymen of to-day. You can't afford to have your hired help waste their time and money skimming the milk with a small capacity, slow-speed, hard-to-turn, hard-to-clean machine.

**N**OTE the illustration herewith of the

## "Simplex"

### Link Blade

See the broad, solid separator base, and a body or frame of pleasing design that entirely encloses the gearing and all moving parts. Note the convenience of the correctly placed crank shaft, 34 inches from the floor. The "Simplex" can be operated standing, which is better than a stooping position.

**A**LL oil holes are provided with spring-top oil cups, which hold enough oil for an ordinary run and protect the bearings from the dust or wet. All waste oil drains to the oil pan and thence to the oil drip cup—no oil or slop can reach the floor.

**T**HERE are a great many other important features of the "Simplex" that it will pay you well to investigate. Drop us a card and we will send you our illustrated booklets.

**B**EAR in mind, too, that we are agents for the B-L-K Mechanical Milker. Tell us how many cows you milk, and we will give you estimates on what it will cost you to install a B-L-K.

**T**RY our Dominion Cleanser for keeping your Dairy and Household Utensils "spick and span."

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works - BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



## Give her a chance

A Cow's daily work is to produce milk. If she rests well and breathes pure air—if you make her comfortable—she does more and better work—she gives more and better milk. We had a book printed about this very thing, "The Proper Housing of Cows."

Every farmer interested in the profit end of the dairy business can have a free copy of this book by writing for it.

**O.K. CANADIAN  
STALLS AND  
STANCHIONS**

Canadian Patent  
Machinery Co., Limited,  
GALT, ONT.

## OBSERVATIONS ON ECONOMY THAT IS NOT ECONOMY

C. Davis, Travelling Salesman, Toronto, Ont.

**I** WAS walking through a manufacturing section of my home city of Toronto the other day, and noticed that some apparently brand new machines were being moved out. I know that my friend was only a renter and stopped to ask him if the landlord had raised the rent and forced him to go. He assured me that nothing so serious had happened.

"I never get a chance to wear out my machinery," he said. "Inventions are proceeding apace and the new machinery keeps on being put worn off before some far more efficient machine is on the market, and in order to keep up with my competitors in the same line, I have to send the old machine to the junk heap and get in the new."

"Pretty hard on you," I suggested. "Oh, yes, but then it is cheaper to get the new machinery that is more efficient than to keep on using the old. See that mangle machine over there? Only a year old, good for 10 years more, but it has only 50 per cent of the speed of the new one. I am getting it. I cannot afford to keep it."

### POINTED QUESTIONS ON ECONOMY

It struck me that there was here a lesson for some of my farmer friends. Is it always economy to use the old mower as long as it grinds out the grass, the old binder as long as it does the job in "a kind of way," or any other machine rendered out of date by new inventions.

Probably the most outstanding example of backwardness in this respect that I have seen was on a farm in Bruce Co., Ont. That man was actually plowing with an old wooden plow, and while in all the neighboring fields the horses were walking right along and enjoying their work, that man's horses were lathered in sweat. The draught on that plow was something tremendous. At the end of the day that man did as much work as much work as his neighbors, and had a tired team to boot. How soon would a new plow have paid for itself?

Two years ago I tried to sell a new seven-foot cut Massey-Harris mower to an Eastern Ontario farmer. He said that he guessed he would make the old mower do for a season or two the old mow in the section before yet. I had been in the section before yet. I and I knew that the previous fall, and I knew that the old mower must have left at least four or five tons of hay in the field. The thing was like the hired man's overalls, all patches. It did not cut and tore some off. I would not be afraid to guarantee that the hay left in the fields would more than half pay for the new mower, to say nothing of the more efficient work that the new machine would do.

### A GREATER MISTAKE YET

It always makes me feel sick to see a farmer (I was one myself until a few years ago) working along with old machines. In some instances, however, I can conceive of a greater mistake being made than his holding on to an old machine, still perfectly serviceable, when new machines are on the market that are just twice as good.

Take the double furrow plow for instance. One of our representatives down in Nova Scotia writes me that he worked for two years to get a young fellow to pay \$15 for a double furrow plow. He offered it to me at a bargain just to get him, and his neighbors started buying the stock they had on hand. That young fellow did 20 days' plowing with a single furrow plow each year. During the year he had two men and four horses on the job.

The first season with a double furrow plow he cleaned up the whole job in 10 days, and had the two men, horse and one man to pay for the plow. He valued this labor saved at \$40. The plow cost him \$15.

Take the double disc, which is a comparatively new machine in this country. The two-row cultivator is in the same class. They are labor savers of the first order.

### AN UNEXPECTED ANSWER

I was discussing the question of wages over the fence with a York county farmer just last week (the middle of May) and always liking to agree with a prospective customer and to say the thing that I thought would meet with his hearty approval. I remarked, "Wages are getting pretty high, aren't they?"

"Not as high as they used to be," was the sturdy reply. "Yes, you may look surprised. You don't often hear people say that. But wages are lower. Ten years ago I could get a man for \$20 and board. I am paying a man to-day \$30 and board. Big talk all the while it is doing."

The man in question was pulling a double furrow plow, doing twice as much work as the \$20 man had done, and therefore a chrier man.

### SAVE CENTS, LOSE DOLLARS

One of the worst instances of mistakes in buying farm implements came to my attention just this week. I was in the warehouse looking for some for a manure spreader that I had sold to a man a couple of years previous when a farmer came in looking for a cultivator. He said he was tired of walking and the scudfly was tormenting him. Actually, he bought a straddle row cultivator, which is not a cultivator only one row in it, because it was \$12 cheaper than the new two row cultivator.

Think of the mistakes. The man told us that he grew 15 acres of corn each year. It will take him at least two days to cultivate that 15 acres. Suppose he cultivates it twice a week, and a man's time is worth 25 times in the season. Sure it is less for cultivating that 15 acres of corn through the season. The double cultivator that our friend did not buy because it cost \$12 more, would have saved \$24 the first season. By the ways of some farmers are hard to understand.

As I am no longer actually at work on the farm, generally feel somewhat chary at giving advice. I would suggest, however, that one of the great weaknesses of farm management in Canada is the lack of book-keeping. Did the farmer keep books and put into the habit of calculating the cost of producing large crops, he would get into the habit too of figuring the efficiency of his farm implements. He would soon come to realize whether it would be better to buy new implements or dispense with the old ones at times perhaps it might be better economical to hang on to the old. A farmer would know that he was right in either case. A cost system, however, would soon do away with the false idea of economy that some of our customers seem to have.

### Great Demand for that Plow

It is quite evident from the following letter that Farm and Dairy are prizes worth winning. The Yorkshire Gentleman has been a subscriber for Farm and Dairy, and on Monday, 23rd. She is a daughter of the neighbors say they had been wanting to buy her before she was away from the Express Office.

Leonard Cook  
Wentworth Co. Ont.

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

Some Facts About

**I** WOULD classify different classes of ordinary farming into general farm class includes the money from the stock. The third class men who sell milk. The subject of my later class.

Down at Tillson county, is a big old days is considered in productiveness equipment. It is Tillson Farm, and long years ago by town, the late E. time the farm of thousands of acres the town, taking in replied by the farmer and the new to the north and to the town has grown east have been swayed the old fashioned by crops from a larger taken up in wild lands, making ponds, making pasture with cool, shady retreats at every

A PARK LIKE

To look at, the farm is not one of those staid looking, modern affairs, but has been made to conform to the residence set out in the like this; something homelike and well-ent as it was built. The old residence spacious lawn of full is set back in a grove of spruce. Well trimmed soft velvet lawn, with willows and a coating of stately maples impression one not to gotten. You go down of maples, past the house an evergreen avenue farm where you receive where you are.

The barn is a huge first glance looks much at all like a barn. which look for all the

Issued  
Each Week

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 24, 1913

No. 30

### PROFITABLE DAIRYING ON A RENTED FARM

J. C. Inman, Elgin Co., Ont.

#### Some Facts About a Well Known Oxford County Farm on which One Tenant Has "Made Good" and Another is Doing So—A Herd of 54 Cows the Income Makers.

I WOULD classify dairymen into three distinctly different classes. In one I would group the ordinary farmers who sell their milk as a side line to general farming. The second class includes the men who make money from the sale of pure-bred stock. The third class consists of the men who sell milk and milk only. The subject of my sketch is one of the latter class.

Down at Tillsonburg, in Oxford county, is a big old farm that in the old days was considered to be a wonder in productiveness and in modern equipment. It is known as The Old Tillson Farm, and was established long years ago by the founder of the town, the late E. D. Tillson. At one time the farm comprised several thousands of acres around the site of the town, taking in the land now occupied by the lumber yard, the mills, the condenser and the network of railway yards and shops to the north and east, but at the present time the town has grown until all but 300 acres at the east have been swallowed up. This is enough as the old fashioned buildings will not accommodate crops from a larger acreage even if 200 acres are taken up in wild land, deep ravines and broad mill ponds, making a wonderful season round pasture with cool, refreshing and shady retreats at every hand.

#### A PARK LIKE ASPECT

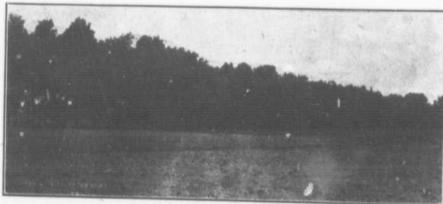
To look at, the farm is a wonder. Not one of those straight cut, bald looking, modern affairs that seem to have been made to order and set up for inspection, with a sturdy red barn, thread-like wire fences and blocky residence set out in bold relief. Not like this; something different and homelike and—well—kind of permanent as if it was built to last for ever.

The old residence, with its big spacious lawn of fully half an acre, is set back in a grove of hemlock and a spruce. Well trimmed hedges and a soft velvety lawn, with two big weeping willows and a complete surrounding of stately maples, make the first impression one not to be readily forgotten. You go down a deep avenue of maples, past the house and cut into an evergreen avenue which takes you on to the barn where you receive another surprise and wonder where you are.

#### IN THE BARN

The barn is a huge white brick affair, which at first glance looks much like a warehouse and not at all like a barn. Big tall brick ventilators which look for all the world like chimneys rise up

along each side and reach nearly to the height of the roof, and you are at a loss to know why they do not fall. Down in the stable everything is



#### An Improvement that is Both Pleasing and Useful

The splendid trees constitute one of the most pleasing features of the Annandale Farm. Surrounding the entire farm is a row of beautiful maples, while the lanes are lined on either side by these beautiful shade-givers, forming a shaded driveway to any part of the farm. Who would estimate the value of such improvements?

white and clean, and through continued improvement is now nearly modern. There is room for three long rows of cows and several box stalls, four calf pens, and an engine-room to operate the mechanical milker. Water is always before each cow.

When you go upstairs and see the huge bays and well like silos you cease to wonder how the raft of 54 milking cows is fed each day, in ad-



#### A Substantial Brick Structure Built for Permanency

When the late E. D. Tillson established an mandale Farm he considered more than mere utility. He aimed at beauty as well. The upper illustration shows one of the several maple lined avenues that connect the fields of the farm. Below is the large brick barn that now shelters Mr. J. W. Allan's herd of 54 milch cows. This farm is described in the article adjoining.

dition to what they get in the pasture line. There are three silos, 13 by 19 by 55 feet. Also a huge root cellar. Hay and grain is unloaded by engine power. A complete workshop makes easy repairing and a complete equipment of machinery makes for rapid farming with a minimum of labor.

A short distance from the barn is the old cream-

ery, which is now used as a milk house and cooler, with an ice supply at the back. A few feet away are two tenant residences and a huge tent which shelters a part of the help for the summer months. Other buildings are a machine shed, a henery and a first-class hog pen. It is safe to say that the farm has every requirement. The farm itself is delightfully laid out, the whole being surrounded by a row of maple trees and in many places a double row is to be found, forming a cool lane leading to any part of the farm.

The whole farm is well drained, and a part is laid with water mains for use in a drouth or dry spell. Many of the fields have 20 and 30 acres, and the general appearance of the whole farm with these big square fields and avenues of green maples and still greener evergreens can readily be imagined.

#### A TENANT FARM

The farm is not for sale, but is leased for a term of years to some person so situated as to be able to float such a proposition. As a rule when the lease expires the man who has made the venture is in a position to retire for life. Mr. George Rice (Tillsonburg), the noted dairyman, is an excellent example of what the Tillson estate will do for an energetic man, as his home, The Highlands, amply testifies.

At present the farm is operated by Mr. J. W. Allan, who has had the farm for the past few years. He practices plain farming remember, not any fancy, high-toned proposition, but simply ordinary farming on a big basis and scientifically managed.

#### A HERD OF 54 COWS

At present Mr. Allan has 54 milking cows and a number of young animals just coming into maturity. He does not keep a record of each cow's performance, but watches them closely, weeding out the ones below average and gradually building up the herd. The herd produces throughout the year anywhere from 1,200 to 1,700 pounds of milk a day. A part of this goes to the local condenser, but the major portion is sold to the town milk dealers who are willing to give an increase of 10 cents a cwt. over condenser prices to be sure of getting a full supply of milk of a uniform quality. Summer prices are \$1.25 at condenser and \$1.35 from dealers, winter prices being an advance of 40 cents a cwt.

Mr. Allan has recently installed a modern milking machine, and since the cows have gotten used to the machine, he thinks he is getting more milk of a much better quality than formerly.

#### FOUR MEN CONSTANTLY

Annandale Farm naturally requires quite a force of help, but only two married men and Mr. Allan and son are constantly employed. The milking

machine has cut off one man and a team in time saved, as two men can now milk the whole herd in less than an hour and a half, where formerly it took four and five men at milking time with teams standing idle.

Eloren horses are kept and everything that can be, is done by horse or engine power. This year the acreage in a single crop runs into figures larger than most farms: Wheat, 20 acres; oats, 45 acres; corn, 60 acres, and hay, 60 acres. The remainder is taken up in clover pastures and summer fallow. Mr. Allan is a strong advocate of clover, and believes he can get just as much feed with less labor than if he grew alfalfa.

#### A "PLY IN FIGS" ANTICIPATED

At present Mr. Allan has not a pig on the place, but intends to go right into them in the near future, as he has an excellent pig pen at present unutilized, and he also has a strong suspicion that there should be something in hogs at 10 cents a pound live weight. Quite a number have realized this but cannot find the material to get a start, and in face of the fact that 25 per cent of the hog factories are shut down for the want of hogs, it is rather doubtful if many people will get started in the near future. This will assure a solid basis for present and near future markets.

The illustrations on page three prove that Mr. Allan is building both for beauty and for permanency. While he is not telling what he is making, as he prefers to wait until he gets through, and will then have something worth while talking about, yet all in all it is quite safe to say he is "doing things," and a little calculation can get at the income and outgo for one year, when a fairly satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at. Mr. Allan is trying to demonstrate that there is good money in ordinary farming, and from every appearance he is making a decided success of the venture.

#### Fighting the Fly

H. C. Blair, Pictou Co., N. S.

A cheap and efficient preparation with which to spray the cows during the fly season has long been sought by the farmer. The patent preparations which are bought at the country store are high priced and when sprayed on the cattle are effective only for a few hours.

After experimenting with various preparations we found that a mixture of one part of patent fly killer with about three parts of crude cod oil was about the best mixture we could get. The great fault with most commercial preparations is that they are too volatile and do not remain on the cattle any length of time. The addition of the raw cod oil gives them the sticky property. We spray this preparation on the cows with the ordinary sprayer put up for the purpose. Cod oil we have been able to buy at 40 cts. a gallon. In this respect we have been probably more favorably situated than most farmers.

In the real hot weather when the flies are bad we spray after each milking. When the flies are not so troublesome we spray only once a day. At the same time we endeavor to keep the flies out of the stable by tacking cheap mosquito netting over the open windows.

Prevention, we are told, is better than cure, and the fly nuisance can to a great extent be prevented. We endeavor to remove all the breeding places of flies by keeping the manure covered or by drawing it out to the fields.

For combating the little horn flies that cluster on the horns of the cattle we smear the butt of the horn with pine tar.

#### A Crank on Weeds

A. McFarlane, Glengarry Co., Ont.

"Girls, girls, girls forever and ever it's girls!" So sang the young people at the Sunday School picnic that I attended the other day. On the way home in the evening I started to sing over the same lines to myself and found that I was saying, "Weeds, weeds, weeds! forever and ever it's weeds!"

My wife laughed. "I guess you've got weeds on the brain," she remarked.

"I always have weeds somewhere near my thoughts this time of year," I replied. I have made weed suppression a hobby. Many in this neighborhood consider me a crank on weeds. It's a subject on which I would rather be cranky than careless.

I had ample opportunity when a boy to study the evil effects of a superabundance of weeds. Our farm lies rather low and is of a heavy clay texture. Conditions as they were could not have been more favorable to sow thistle. The farm was infested with them from one end to the other.



The Black and White Representation at a Recent Fair

In Farm and Dairy last week was an illustration of the Ayrshire exhibit at the Beausart Spring Fair at Ormstown. Here is a part of the Holstein exhibit that played a part in making that fair one of the greatest dairy exhibits ever held in Canada. They know a good thing in Beausart; hence their appreciation of the dairy cow.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

er. In fact, they almost drove father out of farming. One would have no trouble to count the number of sow thistles on the farm to-day.

#### SUCCESSFUL WEED DESTROYERS

Rotation and drainage explain the change. Father had always followed grain farming as had the rest of the neighborhood. I went in exclusively for dairying. I started a rotation of crops that included from 20 to 25 per cent of hoe crop. I endeavored to keep that hoe crop clean. This cleaned out the sow thistle in good shape, and the tile drains that we added from year to year completed the job. My experience with the sow thistle leads me to believe that it is absolutely hopeless to fight it and at the same time follow grain farming. A short rotation is the only cure and it is an effectual one.

My short rotation has been of great benefit to me in fighting more than the sow thistle. It has me in fighting more than the sow thistle. It has enabled me to conquer practically every other weed that grows on the farm.—annuals, biennials and perennials. It is a job that is ever becoming easier. On the first round of our rotation it was so hard to keep the hoe crops clean that I almost lost sight of what we were going to be beaten. We kept right with it, however, employed extra help when necessary, and the second round was a little easier. Now the farm is clean.

#### MUSTARD IN SEED GRAIN

I had another weed experience two years ago. The seed grain that I got, probably coming from Western Canada, proved to be infested with mustard. As I was not acquainted with the weed I did not know how serious it was and sowed the

grain after a little preliminary cleaning. By the time the grain was a foot high the field suddenly blossomed out yellow all over. I did not waste any time over that crop. I plowed it right under before a single seed had had time to mature. I never expect to see that mustard again.

This little experience opened my eyes to the importance of watching the seed grain closely. We will grow our own seed after this, not only of the grains but of clover as well. This is the only way to be absolutely sure of yourself.

While I am admittedly a crank on weeds, I do not regard weeds as an unmixed evil. We farmers are not inclined to do any more work than we have to, and I believe that if it wasn't for the weeds our fields would get mighty little cultivation.

#### Experience with a Steel Silo

W. C. Good, Brant Co., Ont.

I have found the steel silo satisfactory in every respect, but one, viz., the difficulty of protecting the metal against corrosion. During the last few years I have tried a good many different kinds of asphalt, tar, oil and water paints, with very little success.

One thing has proved entirely satisfactory; that is, what is known as a rubber-felt roofing stuck to the steel with the cement, used with the roofing. It is, however, no easy task to put this material on, and the sun's heat will sometimes melt the cement sufficiently to allow the roofing felt to fall when the silo is empty. If this felt were attached as described and supported independently at the top of the silo, I feel sure that it would be a complete solution of the problem. I have had a couple of strips on for three years and it affords an absolute protection against the acid of the silage, without being in itself affected at all.

#### A PAIR PAINT PROTECTION

The only other combination which I have found fairly satisfactory is a coating of red lead and oil directly on the steel, with a covering of Portland Cement wash. In order to make this satisfactory, the metal should be free from all other paints and the red lead and oil should be applied with as little oil as possible. After this has well hardened, say in two or three weeks, some Portland Cement should be mixed with water to the consistency of a thick wash and one or two coats applied with a large flat brush. The red lead and Portland Cement combination is comparatively inexpensive and gives fairly good promise of being durable.

Where the red lead was put on over the asphalt and tar paints, which had almost all come off, the Portland Cement has sealed off. Where the red lead and oil was applied on the rusty surface of the metal, the cement has stuck very well indeed and should last with occasional renewal for a good many years.

The problem of protecting the metal has been such a difficult one to solve, that the manufacturers of the steel silos have practically ceased to advertise their wares except as a topping for cement silos. There seems, however, to be a good reason for giving up the attempt to find a satisfactory protection for the metal, as the steel silo is otherwise an excellent structure.

Farming without keeping accounts is like walking in the night and sleeping in the day. It's like keeping cows without records of their production.—Elias Ruby, Oxford Co., Ont.

#### Laying

In the ordinary milk at better presentment is the tary by lying on simple that any m cost is so small an that the floors sown the breeding m manure, in the increased flow and plan described below two rows of cows with a driveway between. It is especially fed to the opposite arrangement. Likened method is adapted both old and new PLANNING AND GR

#### THE FLOOR

For every cow lay out the stall three-foot six-inches and four feet inches in length six-inch manger drop gutter. The ger is two feet six inches wide at the top two feet at the bottom with one face sloped to the feed-alley. The depth is seven station setting, a floor. The feed alley The drop-gutter has eight inches deep which is two inches driveway. For extra ter's spirit level (or line are very helpful.

To prevent possible all manure being earthen floor. Ca around water pipes waste water and liquid concrete manure pit possible before built a foundation for the six-inch thickness of gravel to keep it with the ground. S the stall floors are prime importance, well to make them. During this operation the unpaved driveway and alleys can be as working space. finish, in order n the food alleys, driveways, the man and lastly the gutter.

For the plan give five feet six inches to the centre line of the line and grade) as a form for the station set a similar box the six-inch manger Bear in mind that the one inch toward the setting seven feet Drainage for gutters ed by sloping their

Proportion the cement to 2½ cubic feet of crushed rock, cubic feet of clean pit lay the full five-inch

### Laying of Concrete Floors

In the voluntary movement of farmers for better milk at better prices, the first step toward improvement is the making of the barn more sanitary by laying concrete floors. The method is so simple that any man can do his own work. The cost is so small and the cash returns are so great that the floors soon pay for themselves in preventing the breeding of flies, in the saving of liquid manure, in the reduction of labor, and in the increased flow and improved quality of milk. The plan described below is for a barn in which the two rows of cows stand heels toward each other, with a driveway between. It is easily modified to the opposite arrangement. Likewise the method is adaptable to both old and new barns.

#### PLANING AND GRADING THE FLOOR

For average conditions lay out the stalls on three-foot six-inch centers and four feet six inches in length from six-inch manger wall to drop gutter. The manger is two feet six inches wide at the top and two feet at the bottom. With one face sloping up to the feed-ally floor.

The depth is seven inches, measured from the stanchion setting, and eight inches from the alley floor. The feed alley is four feet six inches wide. The drop-gutter has a width of 18 inches. It is eight inches deep gauged from the stall floor, which is two inches higher than the eight-foot driveway. For establishing grade lines a carpenter's spirit level (or a water level) and a chalk line are very helpful.

To prevent possibility of the floor settling, remove all manure before grading the surface of the earthen floor. Carefully tramp back the dirt around water pipes and the drains which carry waste water and liquid manure to the water-tight concrete manure pit. Do all filling as long as possible before building the concrete floor. As a foundation for the stall floors proper, place a six-inch thickness of coarse broken stone or screened gravel to keep the floor from direct contact with the ground. Since

the stall floors are of prime importance, it is well to make them first. During this operation the unpaved driveway and alleys can be used as working space. Then finish, in order named, the feed alleys, the driveways, the mangers and lastly the gutters.

For the plan given, five feet six inches from

the centre line of the driveway stake on edge (and to line and grade) a 2 by 12-inch plank, to serve as a form for the stall floor at the gutter. Likewise set a similar board, five feet distant, to mold the six-inch manger wall and stanchion setting. Bar in mind that the stall floor has a slope of one inch toward the gutter and that the stanchion setting rises seven inches above the stall floor. Drainages for gutters and mangers will be provided by sloping their concrete bottoms.

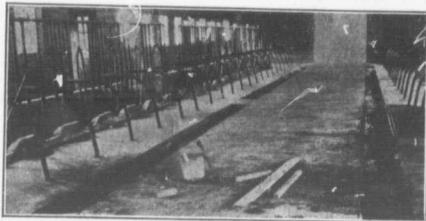
Proportion the concrete one bag of Portland cement to 2½ cubic feet of sand and five cubic feet of crushed rock, or one bag of cement to five cubic feet of clean pit gravel. At one operation lay the full five-inch thickness of the stall floor

and finish three stalls the same as one section of sidewalk. No surfacing mortar is needed.

For setting patented stall divisions, follow the manufacturer's directions; for home-made divisions, make mortises by tamping the concrete around gressed tapering wooden cores, which are withdrawn as soon as the concrete stiffens. A wooden float is best for finishing the floor. A steel trowel yields a surface entirely too smooth, and such a finish should always be roughened by brushing with a stable broom.

#### STANCHION AND MANGERS

While the concrete of the three stalls is still

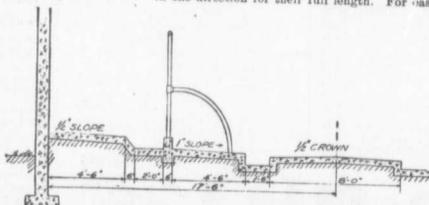


#### Installation of this Equipment Does not Require Expert Labor

Cement floors have always been more sanitary than wooden ones. In the long run cement is cheaper than wood. By following closely the directions given in the article adjoining the stable may be floored without expert assistance or direction.

soft, mold the stanchion setting (six inches thick) upon it. As forms use the projecting seven-inch height of the two by twelve piece already in place and two one by six-inch boards toe-nailed together so as to provide another seven-inch height and a bearing plate to rest on the green concrete. These forms may be made dish-shaped for swinging stanchions. Fill the forms with mushy wet concrete, trowel the surface, round the corners, and set the stanchion holders. Repeat the operation until all stall floors are completed.

The feed alleys and driveway are easily built; they are merely rough-finished sidewalks. Place the waste-water outlets in the mangers at intervals of 28 feet and give the bottom a slope of one inch toward each outlet for a distance of 14 feet on each side of it. The drop gutters may be drained in like manner or can be sloped slightly in one direction for their full length. For ease in



Cross-section of Concrete Dairy-Barn Floor Showing Usual Dimensions

cleaning, round all angles and corners (except at the bottom of the drop gutters) by applying a one to two cement-and mortar immediately after removing the forms.

Regardless of the kind of floor, bedding of straw or litter is an absolute necessity: it keeps the cow clean and absorbs the valuable liquid manure. If the help can not be depended on to bed the cows properly, it is advisable to use a removable wooden grating or platform. Cork bricks also give satisfactory results, but are somewhat expensive. They are set in a two-inch depression in the floor and are held in position on all sides by the concrete acting as a curb.

(Continued on page 6)

### After Harvest Cultivation

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N. S.

My farm, in common with most farms around here, was at one time thoroughly infested with mustard, or cadlock as we called it. It is nothing like as bad as it used to be, but there is still a good supply of mustard evident in grain fields. It seems to me that before I came into the possession of the farm a supply of seed was laid up in the soil to last for the next couple of generations.

We have found after-harvest cultivation the most efficient method for fighting this weed. Just as soon as the hay is off the land, if we know the field to be badly infested with mustard, we plow and disc. Before very long the whole field will be green again and most of the growth is mustard. Again we disc and after a couple of such discings and the new growth that follows we plow. Then we disc again and follow out this practice as long as there are any weeds to be killed.

#### AN ACCOMPANYING BLESSING

We find that this leaves the land fairly clean for roots that follow the next year. If mustard eradication were the only result following on this continuous summer cultivation, it would be paying work. But weed eradication is only part of the good results.

I find that it puts land in the very best shape for the root crop the next year. The sod is well rotted even before fall. The last operation in the fall is to run the land up in ridges about 20 inches wide with a double mold board plow and the frost is given the best opportunity to get in its work pulverizing the soil. Soil so exposed also dries out more rapidly in the spring and we can get in our mangles a week or two earlier than would otherwise be the case. Our crops have constantly increased under this system of after-harvest cultivation and the mustard is as constantly disappearing.

### "Laying-over" the Corn Crop

Jas. Clark, Halton Co., Ont.

I cultivate my corn crop right up to the last moment. I believe it pays. "Laying-over," a custom that has no basis in science or in the practice of our most successful corn growers, does not appeal to me. Yet the majority of people do it. In my own neighborhood I only know of two or three other farmers who like myself practice cultivation right up to silo filling time.

I got my lesson on "laying-over" corn in the early years of my farming experience. Pastures were very short that year and I started feeding the green corn along about the middle of August. The corn looked good, it smelled nice, but the cows went down in milk. I wrote to the Ontario Agricultural College asking for an explanation. Mr. Wm. Rennie, who answered me, pointed out that corn, up to tasseling time at least, is almost all water, and that a cow in order to get enough real nutriment would have to eat more than she could possibly hold.

That set me thinking. If the corn crop was all water up to tasseling stage, it must gather its food later on in the season. Therefore, was not cultivation needed as much later in the season as earlier? If Mr. Rennie's remarks were true I decided that the date when we have been in the practice of "laying-over" the crop was about the time to begin cultivating in earnest.

I did and the results were most satisfactory. This late cultivation must be extremely shallow. I never go more than two inches deep, and prefer a light spring tooth cultivator to the regular shovel cultivator that insists on going three or four inches in at least. I advocate my plan of late cultivation to every corn grower. It assures a crop of corn that will be up to the maximum of feeding value.

### "Ohio" 1913 Model The Improved Logical Silo Filler

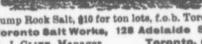
"Ohio" improvements for 1913 are radical—superior to all previous efforts. Don't close a deal for any other silo filler until you see what the "Ohio" offers.

**59 years' experience—absolutely dependable quality.**

**Famous Patented Drive** is secret of "Ohio's" superiority—the only machine that drives into and elevates direct from multi-shaft, simple, compact—low speed fan—multi-cylinder—non-clogged-in-any-way cut. Cut clean on all crops—drives and springs.

**One Lever Controls All** Entire feed reverse by **auto friction** at finger pressure—no strain—no great tooth changes needed. All gears perfectly coated. **Patented "Twin-Log" sprocket**. **Expansive half-inch** for tonnage, 50 to 100 tons a day—4 to 10 h. p. **20-year durability.** Used by Experiment Stations everywhere. Guaranteed. **Many big new features this year.** Write for free "Ohio" catalog today. A postal will do.

**"Modern Silage Methods"**—a 26-page book mailed free. **By the Silage and Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd.** **Sold by:** **John Sears Farm Co., Toronto**

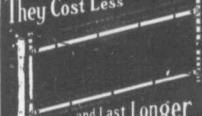


Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ton lots, E. O. Toronto Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E. G. J. Cluff, Manager Toronto, Ont

### Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on rollers. With engine simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. **WILLIAMS BROS., ITRACA, N.Y.**

### They Cost Less



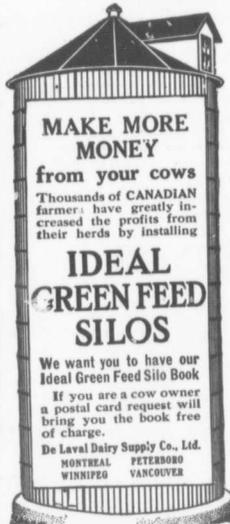
and Last Longer

### THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO. LIMITED

TWEEB, O.N.T.

### "TWEED" Steel Troughs are made of heavy galvanized steel, thoroughly tinned and soldered. Finished round the top with heavy angle steel, so making them very strong and rigid. Reinforced along the sides, as shown.

Send for illustrated catalogue of "TWEED" Steel Equipments for farmers and stockmen. **STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., LTD.** 6 James Street, Tweed, Ont.



### MAKE MORE MONEY from your cows

Thousands of CANADIAN farmers have greatly increased the profits from their herds by installing

### IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS

We want you to have our Ideal Green Feed Silo Book. If you are a cow owner a postal card request will bring you the book free of charge.

**Local Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.** MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Build Silos, Drilling, or any kind of building from Concrete Block. The London Adjustable Concrete Block Machine makes every kind and size of block. High grade. Moderate price. We manufacture a full line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements. **LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.** Dept. B., London, Ont.

### "Clay" Gates

STRONGEST and best farm gate made. 30,000 sold in 1912. Can't sag, bend or break. Can be raised as shown. Good for Winter and Summer. Send for illustrated price list. **THE CANADIAN GATE CO. LTD.** 29 Morris St., GUELPH, Ont.

### Steel Water Troughs

Are strong, rigid, clean and sanitary. Will last a lifetime. Never rust, never leak, and are frost-proof. Infinitely superior to wooden troughs, which rot, become slippy, and are disease breeders. "TWEED" Steel Troughs are provided with an outlet for drainage. Send for illustrated catalogue of "TWEED" Steel Equipments for farmers and stockmen. **STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., LTD.** 6 James Street, Tweed, Ont.

### FARM MANAGEMENT

#### Narrow or Wide Tires?

What is the advantage in case of hauling? I have read considerable on the advantages of wide tires, but am not sure that the difference in wear and tear on our roads would be sufficient to make the extra cost of the wide tires advisable.—P. D. Wentworth Co., Ont.

In his book, "Physics of Agriculture," Prof. King sums up this question briefly as follows:

"On macadamized streets, wide tire 20 per cent less than narrow tire.

"On gravel road, wide tire 24.1 per cent less than narrow tire.

"On dirt roads, dry, smooth, free from dust, wide tire 20.8 per cent less than narrow tire.

"On clay road, with mud deep, and drying on top and spongy beneath, wide tire 52 to 61 per cent less than narrow tire.

"On meadow, pasture, stubble, corn ground and plowed ground from dry to wet, wide tire 17 to 120 per cent less than narrow tire."

#### The Tractor Plow

By Berton Bruley

Where once the single furrow ran, I turn the sod in ten;

Where once the blind mole's burrow ran, I serve the need of men.

I make the great fields ready for the seed that shall be sown.

And hold my pathway steady for the crows that shall be grown.

I lighten labor's dreariness, the stress on flesh and nerve,

Knowing not rest or weariness—I serve!

Lightly I do what many a team would do with sweat and strain,

That man may realize his dream of waving golden grain.

That where the crooked stick once scratched when earth was at the morn

The bounteous fields may now be thatched with wheat and oats and corn.

No creature frail of chance am I that any doubt may swerve,

Yet I lord of True Romance am I—I serve!

Before my plowshares' sbering the waste and weeds give way,

I spare the sweat and laboring that beset the farmer grey.

I toil to bring prosperity for all the world that heels,

I sing no song of charity, but one of work and deeds,

I know not fear or bravery, I know not alack or woe,

But glory in my slavery—I serve!

Amid the steel-mill's hammering noise formed me to their will That all the hungry clamoring of this might be still, That I might aid to till the soil in answer to the call, The call for wheat and corn and oil to feed the world and all; For mine the task allotted from above which man may not swerve, The destiny most glorious—I serve!

#### Twenty-Five Year Old Cow

R. W. Word, Peterboro Co., Ont. Mr. R. J. Tully, Peterboro Co., Ont. has a grade Holstein cow with a unique record. She first saw the light of day in 1886, produced 21 calves altogether and was sold for \$101, bringing \$45.

This cow dropped her first calf as a two-year-old and one each year after that until she produced 21. She was not bred after dropping her 21st calf.

She was never dry longer than six weeks before freshening, and always had to be forced dry. For the first three months after freshening she would average 60 lbs. of milk a day, and gave an average of over 10,000 lbs. of milk a year for 20 years on ordinary feed.

She was on pasture in summer and was well cared for in the winter.

Over half of this cow's calves were females, and all were raised for milk cows.

Mr. Tully is now milking the last calf dropped by the old cow. This daughter freshened for the first time at two years and 23 months and gave 35 lbs. a day on ordinary feed.

These cows of Mr. Tully's are not forced. They have pasture only during the summer, but are well cared for the year round.

#### Laying of Concrete Floors

(Continued from page 5)

With the proportions and thickness given above, four bags (one barrel) of cement, 10 cubic feet of sand (say 2/3 of cubic yard) and 20 cubic feet of crushed rock (about 3/4 cubic yard) will lay to 50 square feet of floor. The usual cost of this much material alone is \$2.50. The floor soon pays for itself many times over.

#### Our Veterinary Adviser

BLIND STAGGERS—I have a mare that has blind staggers two months ago. I work her every day, but she sees nothing and stumps along with a snigger and salt pelt three times a week. She is a blood mare. What is best for her?—E. K. Mc.

Give her a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed her bran only until purgation commences. Give rest until her bowels become normal again. If she becomes subject to attacks of this kind she will be unsafe except for slow work. Feed on lactation food and, if possible, avoid driving or hard work shortly after a fall meal.

MAMMITS—Last year a Jersey cow of mine gave curdly, mottled looking milk from one quarter for three weeks. After freshening she gave curdly milk out of two quarters. What can I do to cure this?—E. K. Mc.

Purge her with two pounds Epsom salts and one ounce ginger. Follow with three drams nitrate of potassium three times daily for three days. Milk from diseased quarters three times daily and bathe well often with hot water, and after bathing rub well with camphorated oil.

I do not advise cutting alfalfa in the fall of the first year.—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa.

THE degree of dairy farming in this country is the adaptability of the Alberta farmer with its great acreage, equable climate that homesteads that homesteads to support the admirably adapted. And the experience of the farmers of that country prove that dairymen exactly the degree would expect commercial advantages through the sale of alone. The most successful ever, are those who commercial dairymen breeding of pure bred.

Mr. A. H. Trim is a type of the modern first went to Albert



A Scene, not yet

Five years ago there today, breeders of such Holsteins met the demand. On we

rented a farm out had with him 12 gr brought from the right in for dairying. Trimmer. "The first year north of Calgary in the city, less than 20 cents a as high as 45 cents then moved to Red

on a homestead here- cows the first summer creating the herd ut 35 or 40. We get in a hundred for milk for butter fat. The month we got \$1.90 for butter fat."

Fourteen years ago bought his first pure female. At first he met with little demand for his milk. The market for everything

"We consider the raising dairy stock," long ago. "We are and better results in stock that is Alberta

#### A ROILESTER

Near Cowley in South J. C. Drury, who has found success in rine. His specialty Drury has been in for eight years. For near he had grade cow that he was wasting. He secured a good foed Holsteins from Quinte district in Ont in the breeding business. His only business making is only a ranch. It is the mil to push the growth stock. "Conditions favorable for dairym

# RU-BER-OID

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Lessens Fire Risks—Covers Down Insurance

Fire Insurance Companies rate RU-BER-OID Roofing as "First-Class," and insure at the "base" or lowest rate buildings covered with it. RU-BER-OID will not catch fire from flying cinders or burning brands, and the one-piece, air-tight, fire-resisting RU-BER-OID Roof helps to smother a fire starting within.

KA-LOR-OID (Colored) RU-BER-OID has the same fire-resisting qualities, and in its soft, permanent shades of Red and Green it makes most attractive roofs.

BEWARE IMITATIONS  
THE GENUINE UNLESS THE  
RU-BER-OID MAN  
APPEARS ON WRAPPER

**SUCCESSFUL DAIRYMEN OF ALBERTA**

THE degree of success with which dairy farmers are meeting in any country is the best proof of the adaptability of that country to dairying. Alberta, the sunny province, with its great areas of rich land, its equable climate and nearby home markets that home production does not begin to supply, would seem to be admirably adapted to dairy farming. And the experiences that dairy farmers of that province can relate prove that dairymen are meeting with exactly the degree of success that we would expect considering their natural advantages. Hundreds of farmers have secured a competence through the sale of milk and butter alone. The most successful ones, however, are those who, along with the commercial dairying, combine the breeding of pure bred live stock.

Mr. A. H. Trimble, of Red Deer, is a type of the successful breeder. He first went to Alberta 23 years ago and

Alberta," is Mr. Drury's conclusion. "We have no flies to bother us, we have the very best of grass, pure mountain water and an unlimited demand for dairy products."

"My ranch consists of 840 acres of which 300 is under cultivation. Every pound of feed grown is fed on the place as in addition to my Holsteins I have 40 registered Percherons. During hay and pavs handsonely in S. u. herd Alberta and there is a lot of room here for hundreds more of dairy farmers."

A COMPETENCE IN TEN YEARS  
"My experience and unqualified opinion is that the province of Alberta is preeminently suitable for dairying," writes Wm. J. Tregillus, from his ranch near Calgary. "I say this after having visited nearly every part of the province." Mr. Tregillus has been farming in Alberta since 1902. At first he went in heavily for commercial dairying, shipping his



**A Scene, not yet Typical, but Ever Becoming More Common in Alberta**

Five years ago there was hardly any demand for pure-bred dairy stock in Alberta. Today, breeders of pure-bred Holsteins, of whom Mr. J. C. Drury, whose Glen Beach Holsteins may be here seen, is one, report that they cannot begin to meet the demand. Can we offer better evidence of the growing interest of Alberta farmers in dairying?

rented a farm south of Calgary. He milked 18 cows the first summer and kept increasing the herd until we now have 35 or 40. We got in the summer \$1.40 a hundred for milk and 40c a pound for butter fat. The remaining eight months we got \$1.90 for milk and 50c for butter fat."

Fourteen years ago Mr. Trimble bought his first pure bred Ayrshire females. At first his surplus stock met with little demand, but for the last five years he has found a ready market for everything he has to sell. "We consider the country ideal for raising dairy stock," he remarked not long ago. "We are getting more size and better results in tests from the stock that is Alberta bred."

**A HOLSTEIN SPECIALIST**

Near Cowley in Southern Alberta is Mr. C. D. Drury, another breeder who has found success in the sunny province. His specialty is Holsteins. Mr. Drury has been in Southern Alberta for eight years. For the first five years he had grade cattle, but decided that he was wasting his time on them. He secured a good foundation of pure bred Holsteins from the Bay of Quinte district in Ontario. He is now in the breeding business and aims to raise only high class stock. Butter-making is only a side issue on his ranch. It is the milk that he wants to push the growth of the young stock. "Conditions are decidedly favorable for dairying in Southern

Alberta to Calgary. After running a dairy for five years the necessity for such close application to business being removed, he sold out his business and all of his stock excepting the pure bred Holsteins, of which he now has 70 or 80 head. Working with his herd gives him a pleasant occupation and a lucrative income.

If anything more were needed to prove that Alberta is one of the coming dairy provinces of Canada, it is found in the story of C. A. Julian-Sharman, Jersey breeder of Red Deer, Alta. Ten years ago Mr. Sharman settled for his first quarter section, paid for a few implements, three grade cows, a cayuse and a few chickens, and then found his balance at the bank was down to zero. The cayuse decided to walk on three legs Sharman carried butter and eggs on his back. He sold Red Deer and brought back the necessary groceries home.

"The first year or two are alright to look back upon, but I am not very anxious to go through them again," writes Mr. Sharman. "We now have conveniences equal to those of a town house, including complete sewage and water plant. All buildings are wired for electric light for which I intend to install our own plant next year."

Mr. Sharman now estimates his assets at almost \$50,000. His chief asset lies in Rosalind of Old Basing, the champion Jersey producer of the British Empire. He values Rosalind and eight of her descendants at \$12,000. The balance of his herd he values at \$6,000. His farm now includes 320 acres of land only three miles from Red Deer, which Mr. Sharman would not part with for less than \$25,000. Mr. Sharman was an English architect previous to taking up farming in Alberta. Such are the ability and energy in the land of the "Chinook."

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's**  
**LINES ARE SUPREME**

**There is Nothing in Chance**  
**or Number 13**

*In buying the O. W. E. & P. Co's lines you will get an Engine in the Sibley or Chapman that will start at 200; a Windmill, the Toronto, with 20% more material in its legs to stand the gale; a Grinder that has the accuracy and efficiency of a flour mill; A Well Drill without gears, friction driven, with sand pump line speed of from 500 to 500 feet per minute, and you can give Luck and No. 13, a string and a laugh.*

*If your dealer does not handle our lines write the ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd., at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Calgary.*

**LIGHTNING RODS**

The authorities and insurance men in Canada are gathering valuable statistics about Lightning Rods. THEY RECOMMEND THEM.

Q In the United States they have been at it longer. They have more records. THEY KNOW what Rods are doing.

Q The Secretary of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, in a recent public address, said that 60% of the losses sustained by that Company had been by lightning, but that 60% was all that they had ever paid on damage to rodbed buildings by lightning since their organization in 1875, and in that case the rod was not properly put up.

Q Of 40 Insurance Companies meeting in the Indiana State Association, not one ever had a loss on a properly rodbed building.

THE BEST ROD ARE those with the copper on the outside—where the current flows—which is known as "THE SHEATH ROD."

THE BEST SHEATH ROD—because of the "Lock Joint"—is "THE UNIVERSAL." Drop us a card for sample.

"Made in Canada" by

**The Universal Lightning Rod Co., Hespeler, Ont.**

Wherever the strain is greatest there the Ford is doubly fortified — with Vanadium steel. And there is more Vanadium used in Ford, than in any other automobile construction. That's the reason the Ford is strongest—lightest—and most durable.

Here's the test: 300,000 Fords now in service. Runabout \$675; Touring Car \$750; Town Car \$1000—f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. Get catalogue and particulars from Ford Motor Car Company of Canada, Limited.



POULTRY YARD

Cooperative Egg Distribution

The Framingham and District Cooperative Society, Limited, of Suffolk, England, takes the eggs from the farmers, tests them, and then ships the entire lot to market giving the farmer a stamp of guarantee of quality...

It seems to me that anyone could have the same success by picking out a heavy strain of birds and then picking out the best of the lot and by matter of fact is merely a matter of it is clean, lots of water and clean...

If there is anything else that I can do to just come along with your questions.

Two Dollars a Hen

Just E. Orr, Elgin Co., Ont. "I can make on an average \$2 a hen, clear of all expenses. I do the eggs produced by my Rose Combed White Leghorns," said an expert chicken man to me lately.

"I think it will be a foolish move to sell eggs by weight, for the Leghorn lays a solid egg, although not so large contain but very little water and are full of nutrition. For example, break a Leghorn's egg into the fry pan, and beside a larger egg and there you'll see the difference between them. We inavids as they appear to be just what is required for that purpose, they beac...

"Point," he says, either coal or wood, as fuel for the poultry yard, for them to pick through, is an good my friend, who is a very good cook, required to keep two birds of the large breeds of hens, will easily keep three Leghorns and instead of getting two big eggs a day, the Leghorns will give you five without fail.

Many people are complaining of the difficulty chicks are having in their efforts to pick through the shells this season. The open winter afforded the hens an abundance of grit, thus making the egg shells very thick and hard."

Cooperation Abroad

Prof. W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph. The people of Denmark and Ireland owe much to their cooperative methods of handling and marketing eggs. On my trip over last summer, Ireland, on my trip over last summer, was just about as perfect as they have in Denmark and the Irish success in cooperation has many valuable lessons for us in Canada as they had the same difficulties to overcome as we have.

In the first place, they had to encounter the same opposition from the egg dealers. One lady, for instance, was offered four cents a dozen more for her eggs than the ruling market price and the dealer agreed to take mine for eggs for two years at this advanced price, he to pay the four cents.

In many parts of the bred and mated you need not be surprised so accustomed to trading eggs for developing into finer specimens than groceries that they did not want any of their parents.

thing else in exchange. Accordingly, the cooperative association egg collector had to carry the goods that the farmers wanted in his rig. But in spite of those difficulties, cooperation is making great headway in Ireland. A mistaken idea spread by many advocates of cooperative marketing in Canada is, that Old Country cooperators carry their eggs directly to the consumer. This is not true. The Danish egg man sells to the English wholesaler. He realizes that the keen business man can handle eggs more economically than can the cooperative society.

It is attractive to speak of getting for your eggs the price that the consumer now pays. But is it practicable? The farmer comes to Toronto to visit his friend. He sees the prices that his friend pays for eggs and wonders why he cannot get that price himself. He does not realize the difficulties that the wholesale dealer has to contend with. Here are not true. The retail dealer does not know the quantity of eggs that will be required each day. This necessitates a central supply house where they can get a supply quickly. Hence the necessity for the wholesale dealer. Also it takes a particularly clever manager to avoid bad collections where he is dealing with a great number of retailers.

At only one place do I know of are producers trying to meet the consumers—in Edinburgh, Scotland. I believe that the scheme in this case will meet the consumer would be even greater than in Scotland. The great proportion of our eggs are produced in one half of the year, while consumption is fairly uniform. This would mean that cooperators would have to erect their expensive alone houses to carry their eggs from one season to another. I believe in cooperation among producers in placing eggs in the wholesaler hands, but it is hardly practicable to reach the consumer—Address.

Items of Interest

In an article by Mr. W. C. Barrie, gasoline is quoted at 18 1/2 cents a gallon. Gasoline now sells for 20 1/2 cents a gallon. The discrepancy is explained by the fact that Mr. Barrie wrote this article for us in January when he was not pressed with farm work and when gasoline was cheap.

Prof. J. H. Trueman, head of the Dairy Division at Storie's Agricultural College, Connecticut, U. S. A., has accepted the position of Superintendent of Agriculture and Farm Superintendent at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. Prof. Trueman was born in New Brunswick and some 30 years ago graduated from the School of Agriculture, Truro, N. S. In 1895 he received his degree of B. S. A. from the Cornell Agricultural College. Since that time he has had nearly 30 years' experience in Agricultural College work and in the management of private farms in the United States. He is regarded as one of the strongest her experts in his subject in America.

Join the Crowd

Thousands of feeders are now buying their supplies from us. We pay special attention to mixed orders. Call lots or less. The smaller order gets just as much care and attention as the larger one. We handle all kinds of orders. We pay freight on all orders of 500 lbs. or more to all stations in Ontario. We handle all kinds of orders. We pay freight on all orders of 500 lbs. or more to all stations in Ontario. We handle all kinds of orders. We pay freight on all orders of 500 lbs. or more to all stations in Ontario.

Crampey & Kelly, Dovercourt Rd., Toronto, Can.

Pure-bred Swine Distributed Free

Do you keep pure bred swine? We advocate pure bred stock of every kind, and in order to introduce pure bred swine, we have decided to distribute in different districts, pure bred

Yorkshires, Berkshires, Tamworths, and Polod Chinas

Get one of these in your district, for your own use or the use of the section, by sending us nine new yearly subscriptions to

FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro

FERTILIZERS

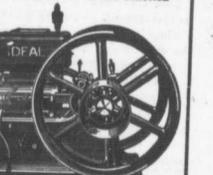
For information regarding all kinds of mixed and special fertilizers of the highest grade write THE WILLIAM DAVIES CO., Ontario West Toronto - Ontario

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, staking what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

SAMPLE GASOLINE ENGINES AT SPECIAL PRICES—1/2, 3/4 and 1 H.P. sizes. They have been only slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition and just like new before leaving factory. Prices and further particulars on request—The Page Wire Fence Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ontario.

GASOLINE ENGINES 11 to 80 H.P. Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc. GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD. Brantford Windpump Catalog

You know that you mean to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy in a few days, so why not sit it down and do it now?

# FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



**L. FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairywomen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

**2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$100 a year.** Great Britain, \$120 a year. All countries except Canada and Great Britain, add \$60 for postage. Notice of the expiration of subscriptions is sent to subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

**3. REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all orders add 25 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

**4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses must be given. **ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

**5. UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES** STONKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY Chicago Office—People's Gas Building, New York Office—25 Avenue C.

**6. WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

**CIRCULATION STATEMENT**  
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and copies of the paper sent to 17,300 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Special detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

**OUR GUARANTEE**  
We guarantee every advertisement in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are so carefully edited as the reading columns, and because we protect our readers, we turn any unscrupulous advertiser who would advertise herein dead dishonestly with you as one of our subscribers. If any subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from the date that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find facts to be true. Let it be a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."  
Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

**FARM AND DAIRY**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

**UNTAXING THE FARMER**

When people talk of taxing land values most farmers are apt to think that such a tax would hit them pretty hard because they own or work a lot of land. That is wrong. It is not proposed to put a tax on land; it is proposed to put a tax on land values.

The misconception arises out of the fact that most people do not readily distinguish between land itself and the value which, under certain conditions, attaches to land. Yet there is a great difference.

An acre of farm land may be worth from \$15 to \$120 an acre. Real farm land is seldom worth more. An acre of city land, however, may be worth from \$1,000 to \$20,000,000 in a city like New York or Chicago. A tax of 10 mills on an acre of farm land worth \$60 would be 60 cents. A similar tax on an acre of city land worth \$100,000 would be \$1,000.

Under such a tax who would like

to pay the most taxes, the farmer with his cheap farm land, which few people want, or the city land monopolizer on his piece of land that thousands of people are anxious to possess? The fact that the land in the city of Winnipeg is announced to be worth as much as all the farm land in the Province of Manitoba shows how such a tax would work out in that province.

By reducing our customs taxes, which always hit the farmer hard, and by placing a tax on land values we will lift a great burden of taxation off the farmer and place it on the land monopolizers in our cities who are best able to bear it. That is why our farmers' organizations favor a tax on land values.

### THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

The Fruit Growers of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry counties of Ontario, as announced in Farm and Dairy last week, have united themselves in a cooperative association. Through their association they plan to market their fruit and to buy supplies.

Only recently the Fruit Growers' Associations of all Ontario, numbering about 60, united themselves in a central cooperative association. Down in Nova Scotia the United Fruit Companies, Ltd., does the business for practically all of the smaller associations of the province.

Fruit growers in Prince Edward Island have their cooperative association. So have the fruit men of British Columbia.

This get-together spirit is one of the characteristics of the age. We farmers have at last realized that our prized "independence" has been costing us too much. When all other businesses are being organized we cannot afford longer to stay apart.

We have recognized this. We are getting together. The fruit men are in the lead. The grain growers are running them a close second. The poultry men are waking up and forming their egg shipping associations. The day is fast approaching when farmers will take as much pride in cooperative spirit as we formerly did in our individualism; "independence," we called it.

### ENTHUSIASM

What a small failure it sometimes takes to dampen our new-found enthusiasm. Sometimes one instance of failure is enough to dampen the enthusiasm of an entire neighborhood. Here is an instance:

In a certain cheese factory district in Eastern Ontario, it was found that the average production of all the cows whose milk came to the factory was only 2,500 pounds a year. An Institute lecturer becoming wise to the low production of the cows in that district, put forth all of his enthusiasm in an effort to interest the farmers of the district in the question of grading up their herds with pure-bred dairy sires.

A young farmer who heard the lecturer was convinced of the need. In his new found enthusiasm for better stock he purchased a pure-bred

dairy sire. He did not inquire as to what constituted a good sire. He decided that anything that was pure-bred would fill the bill. Consequently he bought the cheapest registered bull he could get; it was a failure. We are told that if you try to talk pure-bred sires to the farmers in that cheese factory district to-day one and all of them will start to tell you about that pure-bred sire that was a failure. The young man himself has no more use for pure-bred "clap-trap."

Enthusiasm is one of the finest things in the world; but enthusiasm should always be tempered with caution. Likewise, it should be marked by perseverance. Suppose that the first importations of pure-bred cattle into this country had been made with as little forethought as the purchase of that young man's pure-bred sire. Suppose that every breeder who found his first purchase a failure had similarly lost all faith in the value of pure blood. How infinitely poorer would be the agriculture of our country to-day!

A man with enthusiasm, with a proper degree of caution and with indomitable perseverance is the man who will succeed in the breeding of pure-bred cattle; or in any other line that he may decide to follow.

### NATURE'S SPRINKLING CAN

It takes two hundred and seventy tons of water to grow one ton of dry matter in the corn crop. To mature an acre of average corn requires about eighteen hundred tons of water. Only about one-third of this amount comes in the form of rain during the growing season. Part of the rain that does fall is lost in evaporation. Where does the balance of the moisture needed, over twelve hundred tons an acre, come from?

It comes from the soil underneath. It is stored up in the earth during the heavy rains of fall, winter and spring. Then when the sprinkling can of the clouds falls, Nature has a second sprinkling can that works from the bottom up and supplies the crop during the dry season.

This sprinkling can of Nature's shows a fine impartiality in dispensing its supply. It treats the roots of corn, the roots of weeds and the bare surface of the ground alike to an equal supply of water. It follows that if the corn is to get a full supply of this moisture the weeds and the bare hard surface that facilitate evaporation must be eliminated.

We can adjust Nature's sprinkling can to feed the right crop by constant and thorough cultivation that will keep down all weeds and maintain a dust mulch. This is the wherefore of the advice that everyone is giving now-a-days. — "Cultivate, cultivate, cultivate."

Perseverance in good works is a constant theme of biblical writers. And like most biblical truths this one has a wide application.

As to Perseverance in good works. We were recently visiting a farm in Peterboro county and noted that the alfalfa had been killed out

### Education not Most Needed

The turn towards intensive farming, which seemed to promise so much in Ontario a few years ago, has, outside of a few districts, become largely a turn from the farm. Now the turning point of an army of educators upon the farmer, on the contrary, this is an all too likely to have an effect directly opposite to that intended. The first thing necessary is to remove the artificial conditions by which labor has been constrained from the farmer. A protected manufacturer, the subsidized railway promoter and other beneficiaries of privilege stand on their own feet instead of standing on the feet of the farmer. Let other industries. Thus the farmer may be willing to listen to the voice of the instructor in production. Until then instructors are more likely to produce more than it is to enlarge the output of field crops.—Farmers' Sun, Toronto.

By the trying winter preceding it was our host's first experience with alfalfa and he was staggered. It wasn't hardy enough for this country he said. He was going to buy a red clover. About five minutes later we went out to have a look at the crop and found that the clover had been just as badly winter-killed as the alfalfa. But our friend did not intend to give up growing clover. He knew that in the long run taking one season with another, clover was a profitable crop to grow. Is it not the same with alfalfa? Is there not some in farming for lots of "perseverance in good works" when new crops seem as alfalfa claim our attention?

### The Farm Boy

(Nebraska Farmer)  
The farm boy is blessed with something to do. From the time he is old enough to walk he is assigned certain tasks that occupy his time and give him exercise and responsibility. When he is going to school he has his regular morning and evening "chores." The town or city boy, on the other hand, seldom has anything to do throughout the year but go to school. He cannot work with his father in factory, office or store.

The summer school vacation here; contrast the farm boy's summer with that of the town or city boy. The latter, having no useful work to perform, vents his boyish energies in playing ball on the streets or in vacant lots (for not many cities have been wise enough to provide playgrounds), in running over his neighbors' lawns in various sorts of play and in giving his mother great anxiety about his safety.

The farm boy, if he is old enough to take a team to the field, if not then he is given other employment to keep him out of mischief. It's a big day when he can take a team to that beats hoeing in the garden. The country boy has more responsibility than the town boy might have, but he assumes it — before he is ten years old than the average city boy has before he is twenty. The farm boy learns to do almost all the things and to meet small emergencies such as — well, the breaking of a hamstrung at the far side of the field.

Work adjusted to their strength — no injury to boys; on the other hand it is thoroughly beneficial. City boys is not organized to give work to except under conditions that are harmful to their growing bodies. City boys run losses and grow up idle. The normal country boy finds as much enjoyment in

—in his work, if it is strength and he is in it, as the city boy in his work; and he is laying by a year that will serve 10 years. This is the fact that the city boy, the "city noddler" in every work.

Of course, the worked too hard. His work is a work-irksom if anything that he is "working" of with him. The wise and kind based.

### Dominion Co.

An estimate of throughout the Dominion reports received up to June has just been published. Chief Statistics Office.

### AD. X

Last week we say about the government's; that ment is to carry "ring true"—be whole truth and trust.

We showed some responsibility that publisher of advertisements; necessity for an to obtain the conflict. The public feel that backing them who are workers—"people" are not of unscrupulous a confidence once of thousands of disher and much nisters in that med.

But do you, M. realize that while make their promise must back up ment with YOUR day business com- can so keep that in the question of MAN.

Modern business personalities.

Read how Pr Woodhead, of the vertisers' Clubs of ing before the To sizes up modern bu-

"Business is 'man in man t' or services ar' represented to 'cent. of the we 'ness is condu 'basis; 95 per c 'n other word 'in the integrity 'man destroy th 'what is there 'nothing.

"We want to 'ness the fakir 'misrepresents' Put your person- vertising. Get ac- people." Make th would like to know can do it through- Farm and Dairy. "The Paper Farm-

—in his work, if it is tempered to his strength and he is given an interest in it, as the city boy does in his continental play; and besides the country boy is laying by a store of experience that will serve him well in later years. This we believe accounts for the fact that the farm supplies such a large proportion of the "top notchers" in every line of the world's work.

Of course, the farm boy may be worked too hard, and sometimes he is. His work is especially apt to be irksome if anything makes him feel that he is "working for dad" instead of with him. The country boy with wise and kind parents is thrice blessed.

**Dominion Crop Report**

An estimate on crop conditions throughout the Dominion, based on reports received up to the end of June, has just been issued by Archibald Blue, Chief of Census and Statistics Office.

**AD. TALK**  
XCL

Last week we had something to say about the genuineness of advertisements; that if an advertiser is to carry conviction it must "ring true"—be "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

We showed something of the responsibility that rests upon the publisher of advertisements,—of the necessity for an advertising medium to obtain the confidence of the public. The public should be made to feel that backing that publication are men who are working in their interests—who will see to it that their "people" are not made the victims of unscrupulous advertisers. Such confidence once gained is worth tens of thousands of dollars to the publisher and much more to the advertisers in that medium.

But do you, Mr. Advertiser, realize that while the publishers must make their personality felt, YOU must back up your advertisement with YOUR personality? Today business competition has become so keen that the final factor in the question of success is the MAN.

Modern business is a battle of personalities.

Read how President William Woodhead, of the Associated Advertisers' Clubs of America, speaking before the Toronto Ad. Club, sizes up modern business conditions:

"Business is the confidence of man in man that certain goods or services are what they are represented to be. Only 5 per cent. of the world's entire business is conducted on a cash basis; 95 per cent. on credit, or, in other words, on confidence in the integrity of man. Let a man destroy that confidence and what is there left? Absolutely nothing.

"We want to drive out of business the fakir and the man who misrepresents his business."

Put your personality into your advertising. Get acquainted with "our people." Make them feel that you would like to know you better. You can do it through the columns of Farm and Dairy,—  
"The Paper Farmers Swear By"

The area under wheat is placed at 9,816,300 acres, or 57,900 acres more than in 1912; spring wheat, 8,900,500 acres, an increase of 13,100 acres; fall wheat, 825,800 acres, an increase of 429,500 acres; barley, 1,430,800 acres, an increase of 15,600 acres; rye, 127,200 acres, a decrease of 8,910 acres; and hay and clover, 7,021,000 acres, a decrease of 12,000 acres.

The acreages under the later sown cereals and hood crops are estimated to be as follows: Buckwheat, 363,600; flaxseed, 1,288,600; corn for husking, 290,800; beans, 58,550; potatoes, 467,800; turnips, etc., 215,900; sugar beets, 19,250; and corn for fodder, 277,900. These are increases in the case of potatoes, turnips, etc., sugar beets and corn for fodder, but decreases in the case of the other crops.

For the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the total wheat area is finally estimated at 9,013,800 acres, as compared with 8,961,800 acres last year; that of oats at 6,305,800 acres, compared with 4,913,900 acres, and that of barley at 527,700 acres, compared with 809,900 acres.

During June the crops throughout Canada maintained generally the favorable average of a month ago. On July 30 the condition, expressed in percentage of the usual standard of 100, taken as representing the promise of a full crop, was as follows: Fall wheat, 81.46; spring wheat, 87.80; oats, 87.71; barley, 85.89; rye, 85.95; peas, 87.45; mixed grains, 87.12; hay and clover, 71.62; alfalfa, 77.23; and pasture, 82.31. By provinces the condition is between 80 and 90 for the Maritime provinces, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and between 70 and 80 for Alberta the outlook appears to be especially promising, as the condition was above 90 in all cases excepting fall wheat, the condition of which in Alberta was 76.27.

**A Rack for Convenience**

L. K. Shaw, Weland Co., Ont.

I am using a new style of hay rack this season and am so delighted with it that I am passing on the idea. The main thing about this rack is the size of it. It is 18 feet long between the ladders and broad in proportion; hence it carries an immense load. This rack saves time in going to the barn and coming back as we have to take three trips where formerly we took four. This amounts to a lot when we are working on the more distant fields of the farm. True it makes a good load, but then a good team of Clydes such as we have, handles it easily.

We still cling to the fore and aft ladders, although most of the racks in the country are being made with fore ladders only. With a broad ladder both before and behind, it is easier to make the load and when one uses a hay loader as we do, anything that facilitates speed in making the load is appreciated.

Another point that I would mention is the low wheels of the truck. We abandoned the high wheeled hay wagon a couple of years ago. In fact, with the hay loader it is almost necessary to have a low wheeled truck if one is going to build a decent sized load at all. For the man who is throwing on the hay by hand, as most farmers still are, the advantages of the low wheels are too evident to require further mention.

The low wheels have a slight disadvantage on rough land in that a small hollow into which the wheel may drop forms a serious impediment, but this is a slight disadvantage when weighed along with the advantages of the low wheels. We find the low wheels of particular advantage when grain harvest comes along and the sheaves are thrown on by hand.

**HOT WEATHER**  
the Ideal Time to Use a



THERE is no time when the use of the DE LAVAL Cream Separator is so indispensable to the profitable production of cream or butter as during the hot weather of midsummer.

The use of the Separator at this season usually means the difference between a profit and a loss in dairying. It accomplishes a great saving of butter-fat that goes to waste with any other method of separation and enables the production of a higher quality of cream and butter-fat than is otherwise possible.

Moreover with a DE LAVAL the advantages over other cream separators are greatest at this season because the separation is more complete and the cream heavier and more even in texture. The machines turn more easily and the capacity is greater, getting the work through more quickly.

If you haven't a separator you can scarcely afford to defer the purchase of a DE LAVAL, or if you have a separator which is not doing satisfactory work there is no better time to discard it in favor of a DE LAVAL, first trying the machines side by side for your own satisfaction, which every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to give you the opportunity to do.

See the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



**Rid your Fowls of Body Lice!**

Every form of poultry lice is more or less afflicted with lice. They suck the blood and sap the life of your fowls, thus seriously interfering with egg production. PRATTS Powdered Lice Killer instantly reaches and kills all lice on hens and chicks, and destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. Sifter-top cans, 25c and 50c. PRATTS Liquid Disinfectant keeps the poultry houses clean and sanitary. Highly concentrated. "Your Money Back if it Fails" \$1.50 per gal; 50c a half gal; 10c a qt. All your Dealers. PRATT FOOD CO. of Can. Limited TORONTO



**CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION**  
Aug. 23rd TORONTO Sept. 8th

**\$55000.00 in Prizes**

For Products of the Farm, the Home and the Garden

New Live Stock Department and Extension of Prizes to encourage the Small Breeder

**ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15th**

For Prize List and Information write  
J. O. ORR, Secretary and Manager, CITY HALL, TORONTO



## OFFICE EQUIPMENT FOR THE FARMER

J. W. Richardson, Haldimand Co., Ont.

"A PLACE for everything and everything in its place" should apply to the farmer's office. And a farmer's office should be one of the most convenient planned rooms in the house for the farmer of today spends more time in his office than did the farmer of 50 years ago. System is just as necessary in a farmer's business as in any other, and perhaps more so, because, as he has many other things beside his office work to attend to, it must be transacted in an efficient manner as possible. How much time, energy and temper have been lost through frantically searching the house for some important paper which was placed where "we thought we knew where it was," but no doubt had been put in the stove along with some worthless trash during the spring house cleaning.

Now, to the planning and equipment of this office. It need not be as large room, but everything in it must be useful and placed conveniently. A large oak writing desk, equipped with plenty of drawers, ledger rack, and pigeon holes for holding all necessary papers, is a boon to the busy farmer. At his hand should be placed a stationery, pens, pencils, ink, waste-paper basket, etc. We believe in envelopes, for if the farm has a name and registered stock are kept, the letterhead gives prominence to those facts.

## DON'T GO BY GUESSES

"The pigeonholes should be labelled 'unanswered letters' on one, 'enquiries' on another, and so on. We use a 'Complex File' to file away all answered letters and accounts, and another file contains the pedigrees of pure-bred stock, alphabetically arranged. A man who has a large herd of stock, and cannot carry their names and breeding around in his head, will find a private herd register, containing general records and notes for color markings, service record and calving table, of great use. We recently purchased a loose-leaf herd register, so when an animal is sold, its markings, etc., can be taken from the book and filed away. Then a separate book, containing official records of the cows is kept.

It is our object to have a complete system for looking after our stock. When a calf is put to day or so old, a tag is put into its ear, and the herdman enters down into his book the tag number of the calf, date of birth and the name of its sire and dam. This saves a great deal of trouble when we have time to register the calves, and is much more reliable than depending altogether upon the memory.

## BOOK-KEEPING SYSTEM

Our system of book-keeping is very simple. All accounts are kept in the "National Figuring Book," of double page form, each page containing 10 columns. On the page for receipts columns is headed "stock sales," "milk and cream," "grain," "rents for gas wells," etc., and on the page for expenditures, a column is used for the account of each hired man, who for expenses is repaired and improvements, etc. This system does away with the ledger, and is a saver of time and labor. In a very few minutes we can find out exactly our receipts for the year from each stock of the farm.

It is imperative that a copy be kept of each business letter that is received and filed away for future reference, if necessary. If the letter is one of the indispensable furnishings of our office. Of course we would not do without the typewriter. It is easily manipulated, anyone can run it, and a typewritten

letter looks much more businesslike than one written by hand. Then one nicely typed letter, being sure that the recipient will have no trouble in reading and understanding it.

The above are some of the things needed in office equipment. Then you can add the reading lamp, comfortable revolving chair, desk telephone, and the many little things that add to the completeness of the office.

## Rape for Late Feed

B. H. Colwell, Hants Co., N. S.  
Now is the time to prepare for late crops for the hogs. I find rape a splendid crop for this purpose. It will keep on growing in the fall when most other crops have been killed by the frost.

I depend on clover pasture and early seeding of rape for summer feeding. Then in July I plow down a



Farm Power as we Find it in Roumania

part of the clover pasture, which, by this time has become pretty well rooted up, and fence it off. Then I harrow well and sow rape broadcast, at the rate of four or five pounds an acre. I find the Dwarf Essex variety to give the best stand.

I could never see a great deal of difference in yield between rape sown in drills and that sown broadcast. Broadcast sowing certainly requires less labor, a fact that can be appreciated when one is in the rush of hay.

I sow a separate piece of rape at the same time for the sheep. Lambs finished off in the fall on rape go to the market in A1 condition and bring a top price. The first lot is put in splendid shape to go through the winter.

In turning sheep onto rape a point to be remembered is to have the sheep in for only an hour or so at a time for the first few days and so prevent bloat.

## Profitable Raising of Hogs

William Elliot, Waterloo Co., Ont.

The rearing, breeding and feeding of hogs, though an old subject, is still the market in A1 condition and bring a top price. The first lot is put in splendid shape to go through the winter.

It took me quite a few years, and cost me quite a few dollars to find out that exercise at all times was an absolute necessity for the profitable raising of hogs. It also cost me quite a lot to find out that young pigs cannot be successfully raised without milt feed—middlings. Since I have followed the plan of feeding the sow

and feeding them after being weaned in the same way, I have scarcely had a single loss or a crippled pig. One should aim at growing strong, healthy pigs, with strong bone and good constitution. Then if you have that, profit is always certain. Keep them growing to four or five months of age on feed for that purpose. Then you may safely give a stronger ration, such as corn meal, barley or peas. On the other hand, nothing is more unprofitable than a bunch of hogs that are not doing well.

It is likewise good practice to feed the young pigs often, three or four times a day, and not too much at a time. As they get older the feeding periods may be lengthened. If milk can be had it should be fed in moderation. I am of the opinion that many young pigs are seriously injured by being fed all the skim milk they can drink.

We have long ago given up the plan of having pig corns in the late fall or winter. The sows should be bred



**THE BUTTER-BUYER said—**  
"Your two lots of butter taste all right—but will you keep? What kind of salt did you use?"

**THE FIRST FARMER said—**  
"I don't know—the storekeeper gave me what he had".

**THE SECOND FARMER said—**  
"I used Windsor Dairy Salt".

**THE BUTTER-BUYER said—**  
"I want your butter. I know all about Windsor Dairy Salt—and the man who is particular enough to always use Windsor Dairy Salt is pretty sure to be particular to make good butter.

I'll take all you make—as long as you use

**WINDSOR DAIRY SALT**

69D

## EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

For best results, ship your live poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied.

## PROMPT RETURNS

Established 1854

**Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd.**  
Toronto, Ont.

## For Sale

A flourishing business for immediate sale. Consists of a Cheese and Butter Factory, including skimming outfit, with two Simple Separators installed. A large winter business established. This factory has not been closed since bud, winter or summer, and is skimming 10,000 lbs. of milk daily at present.

Also a poultry house, 12 x 60 ft., good barn, ice house with refrigerator, and frame dwelling house with cement cellar under whole house. All first-class, in good locality. Rural mail, rural telephone, schoolhouse and blacksmith shop immediately opposite premises. 2 acres of yard and garden.

Write to

**W. R. KAISER**

Leeds Co., R. R. No. 3, Leedsdale, Ont.

## Steak

which excited in but the opportunity to this subject. Review for the

## ry in old

saving pur-

ing or pas-

the Danish

the exhaust

the best hot

like valves

traps of the

space in

traps in

ht. In

a and chick-

as to wash

one in our

ce in Review

out before

on a shaky

ation when



# The Upward Look

## Triumphant Through Faith

This week we continue the story of Nehemiah's great undertaking by telling of his many difficulties, and his great success! As is usually the case, my reform introduced, any truth presented with a different aspect, my work worth doing, is certain to meet with opposition. Nehemiah's case was no exception. His indeed was a vast work, for he was going to attempt rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, this being the first attempt since their destruction.

Smith writes: "It is impossible to overestimate the importance to the future political and ecclesiastical prosperity of the Jewish nation, of this great undertaking by this patriotic governor. How low the Palestine community had fallen is apparent from the fact that they were in a state of abject affliction and reproach; their country had been pillaged, their cities, robbery and murder were rife in their very capital and the temple and walls had fallen into decay. The one step that could resuscitate the nation lay in the foundation of future independence, was the restoration of the city walls. Jerusalem being once again secure from the attacks of the marauding heathen, civil government could become possible, the spirit of

the people would be revived, the Levites would be encouraged and Judah, if not actually independent, would preserve the essentials of national and religious life."

It was for this great work that Nehemiah had set out on that long journey. This is the story in his own vivid words:

"Then I came to the governors beyond the river and gave them the king's letters. . . . So I came to Jerusalem. . . . And I went out by night. . . . and viewed the walls of Jerusalem, which were broken down. . . . Then said I unto them: 'Ye see the distress that we are in: come and let us build up the walls of Jerusalem.' Then I told them of the hand of my God, which was good upon me. . . . And they said: 'Let us rise up and build.' So they strengthened their hands for this good work."

"So built we the wall. . . . for the people had a mind to work. . . . When the Arabians and the Ammonites heard that the walls were made up they were very wrath. . . . And conspired all of them to hinder it. Nevertheless we made our prayer unto our God and set a watch. And I said unto the people: 'Be not ye afraid of them; remember the Lord, which is great and terrible, and fight for your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses.'"

"And it came to pass from that time forth, that the half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other

half of them held both the spears, the shields and the bows. They which build on the wall and they that bare burdens, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work and with the other hand held a weapon. . . .

"So the wall was finished in fifty and two days. And when all our enemies heard thereof and all the heathen that were about us saw these things, they were much cast down in their own eyes; for they perceived that this work was wrought of our God!"

Anyone reading this simple, stirring story cannot but be touched by the child-like faith, inspired by the courageous determination, and perhaps conscience-smitten, in that one so often forgets to give his Heavenly Father the credit for what by His help one has been able to accomplish.

In the often trying, wearying, irksome daily work, may we like Nehemiah trust and work hard.

Josephus says of his later life: "When Nehemiah had done many other excellent things, he came to a great age and then died." From his own memoir we infer that he returned to Persia before his death. "Babylon is only by the beasts and birds that love solitary places."

The story of Nehemiah has caused him to be loved and honored as a noble and courageous "patriot, statesman, warrior,—and, above all, a Christian."—I. H. N.

## Between the Slices

This is the season for picnics and little outings of all kinds, and of course one of the most important features of these events is the large baskets laden with good things that the mothers prepare.

Sandwiches are always the standby. We often hear the remark that people like to fill up with sandwiches and finish with cake or pie. The following ideas for preparing sandwiches may be helpful to some Farm and Dairy readers:

Ham chopped fine with hard boiled eggs and mayonnaise dressing.  
Bananas sliced thin, dipped into juice of lemon, mayonnaise dressing and nut meats.

Brown bread sandwich: Jelly mixed with ground raisins and candied orange peel.

Chicken, finely minced, bits of celery and mayonnaise.

Stuffed olives (ground) and mayonnaise dressing.

Cottage cheese and minced onion.

Peanut butter and paprika.

Sardines made into a paste spread on white bread and dotted with tiny bits of lemon and cucumber.

Cucumbers, sliced thin, with mayonnaise dressing and English walnuts.

Pimento, cheese and thinly sliced tomatoes.



When you spill tea on the tablecloth cover the stain with common salt. When the cloth is washed the stain will be gone.



**Peep again in your oven.**  
**See those loaves, those pleasing loaves you've made.**  
**How fat—rounded—substantial.**  
**No, they won't fall when colder.**  
**Because the Manitoba strength that is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up till eaten.**  
**This sturdy elastic gluten has kept them from dropping flat in the oven.**  
**No unsightly holes 'twixt crust and crumb—never.**  
**All risen evenly—to stay risen.**  
**Never heavy—sudden—soggy—indigestible.**  
**Yours are the FIVE ROSES loaves—**  
**Crinkly and appetizing of crust.**  
**Golden browns and tender.**  
**Snowy of crumb—light as thistle-down.**  
**FIVE ROSES helps a lot.**  
**Try it soon.**

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

# Buttery

Easily Quickly

# Thoroughly Cleaned with Old-Fashioned Creamer

**AGENTS \$100 MONTH**  
Profit made by W. W. Peters, \$7.00 a day for the last three months made by Mr. F. C. Wainwright, Dominion Lands Agent, White agency for terms and FREE GUITAR to workers.  
**ROYAL DARLESS HOISERY**  
4 pairs Corsets & Bras, 1 pair for Men, Women and Children. All styles, all grades. Guaranteed to wear without holes, or new Henry gives FREE. Best seller for 25 years. Big Profit, Easy Sale, Repeat orders. Build a business of your own. Plan sells to all 52 weeks of the year. Steady increasing income. Send no money now will do it. Write quick for tender, Royal Mfg. Co., 137 Royal Bldg., Windsor, Or

### SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

"Any person who is the sole holder of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on written conditions of father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.  
Duties—Six month residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 30 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.  
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.  
Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to carry homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.  
A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside on the land in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$50.00.

W. W. COBURN, N.B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ONLY LINE REACHING ALL SUMMER RESORTS IN HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO, including  
Muskegon Lakes Magnetawan River  
Lake of Bays French River  
Georgian Bay Timagami  
Algonquin Park Kawartha Lakes  
Full Summer Service with excursions to all resorts. Write for full particulars and illustrated folders also on sale via Sales and  
**HOMESTEAKERS' EXCURSIONS**  
Each Tuesday until Oct. 30 inclusive  
WINNIPEG AND RETURN .....\$48.00  
EDMONTON AND RETURN .....\$43.00  
Low Rates to other points. Return limit two weeks. Pullman Tourists to Vancouver 11:35 p.m. on above date running through to WINNIPEG; via Chicago and St. Paul without change. Tickets are also on sale via Seaside and Northern Navigation Company.  
The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton.  
Tickets now on sale at all Grand Trunk Ticket offices.

# St. Lawrence Sugar



### Children Need Sugar

Pure sugar is necessary to the health of young or old. Good home-made candy, sugar on porridge, fruit or bread—not only pleases but stimulates.  
Buy St. Lawrence Extra Granulated in bags and be sure of the finest pure cane sugar, untouched by hand from factory to your kitchen.  
Bags 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 2 1/2 lbs., 1 1/4 lbs., 3/4 lbs., 1/2 lb., 1/4 lb.  
**FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.**  
Sold by best dealers.  
St. Lawrence Sugar Refiners, Limited, Montreal.

## Capable Old Country Domestics

Midsommer party arrivals about August 1st. Autumn sales begin August 15th. All week long until September 2nd, and weekly after. Orders taken now for autumn sales. Apply

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal or 47 Pembroke St., Toronto



THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd. 25 PEACOCK AVENUE TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

## The Call of the North

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its Millions of Fertile Acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainable free and at nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world?  
For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to  
**H. A. MACDONELL,** Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario

## Modern Canning

By J. A. Mack.  
The subject of canning fruits and vegetables, comes to the front with most farmers at this time of year, and the most successful means to be employed, that will conserve the products canned, as well as the time and convenience of the canner, will be appreciated.

The old process of cooking fruits and vegetables in the stew pan, and then filling the cans, has been pretty well superseded by the plan now generally in vogue, of filling the cans with raw fruit and placing them in water in a boiler, and bringing it to the boiling point, allowing the cans

to remain at boiling heat for 15 or 20 minutes. This plan gives the advantage of preserving the fruit in its natural form, as there is no mashing as in the old process. Following this plan, however, there is another which I believe superior, and which I follow entirely. This, consists in cooking the fruit or vegetables in cans, placed in the oven.

### METHOD OF OVEN COOKING

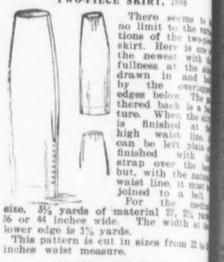
If a sheet of asbestos of a size that will accommodate the size of the oven is placed in, the cans may be safely set on this, otherwise a shallow pan, containing an inch or two of water, has been used as a substitute and will be packed with the fruit and nearly half filled with hot syrup, of a density that will be suitable to the nature of the fruit used, an acid fruit will require a heavier syrup than less acid fruit. The oven should not be too hot when the cans are put in, or they may crack, better bring the heat up gradually. When the syrup has boiled 15, or even 10 minutes for small fruits, as will be seen by its bubbling up over the fruit the cans should be taken out lids removed and filled to overflowing with boiling hot syrup and the rubbers and lids, which have been well heated with the fruit and fastened. In this way I have kept all fruits that we grow most successfully.

Strawberries put up in this way retain their form, or shape solidity and flavor better than in any other way I have tried. Peas, peaches, plums and other similar fruits, as well as tomatoes can be canned in this way whole, and when taken from the can will retain their perfect shape and their natural flavor in a marked degree, that cannot be approached by the old process. Tomatoes and vegetables generally should be cooked longer than fruits; an hour or more for long for corn or beans. Of course it will be understood that the syrup will be omitted in the case of vegetables, water being added, as in the case of syrup for fruits, and boiling water to fill the cans when well cooked.—Indiana Farmer.

A spoonful of vinegar put into the water in which meats or fowls are boiled makes them tender. Soda can be used for the same thing and it is especially good to use with beans which would otherwise take a long while to cook.

## The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and send. Give full name and address for adults; give home measure for women; and waist measure for skirts. Address: Sewing Room to the Pattern Department.



**TWO-PIECE SKIRT, 7589**  
There seems to be no limit to the variations of the two-piece skirt. Here is one of the latest styles, with fullness at the waist and the fullness at the bottom by the over-edges below. The skirt is made in two pieces, the back is in one piece, the front is in two pieces. When the skirt is finished at the high waist line, the fullness can be put in at the waist, or at the bottom, or at both places. It is joined to a belt of the same material. Size, 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 28, or 29 inches wide. The width at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yards. This pattern is cut in sizes from 20 to 30 inches waist measure.



**CHILD'S DRESS, 7891**  
Russian blouse and skirt. The blouse is attractive and fashionable. The skirt is made of the same material and has a full skirt. The blouse is made of a double purpose. It can be treated as a blouse, or as a dress. It is joined to a skirt of the same material. It is made of a double purpose. It can be treated as a blouse, or as a dress. It is joined to a skirt of the same material. It is made of a double purpose. It can be treated as a blouse, or as a dress. It is joined to a skirt of the same material.

**FANCY BLOUSE FOR MISSES IN SMALL WOMEN, 7890**  
The blouse is made of a square yoke and has a full skirt. It is made of a double purpose. It can be treated as a blouse, or as a dress. It is joined to a skirt of the same material. It is made of a double purpose. It can be treated as a blouse, or as a dress. It is joined to a skirt of the same material.



**SEMI-PRINCESSE DRESS FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7892**  
Everything that gives the long wear and is a blouse, or a dress. It is made of a double purpose. It can be treated as a blouse, or as a dress. It is joined to a skirt of the same material.

**CHILD'S DRESS, 7891**  
Russian blouse and skirt. The blouse is attractive and fashionable. The skirt is made of the same material and has a full skirt. The blouse is made of a double purpose. It can be treated as a blouse, or as a dress. It is joined to a skirt of the same material. It is made of a double purpose. It can be treated as a blouse, or as a dress. It is joined to a skirt of the same material.

## OUR FARMER

Correspondence  
**PRINCE EDWARD KING'S CO.**  
**LOWER MONTAGUE,**  
King's weather in May for crops, but it got out. Grain, roots and other crops are in a fair way. Failure; seed and money report all good. The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good. The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good. The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good.

**QUEBEC COMPTON CO.**  
The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good. The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good. The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good.

**ESSEX CO.**  
The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good. The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good. The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good.

**ESSEX CO.**  
The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good. The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good. The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good.

**ESSEX CO.**  
The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good. The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good. The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good.

**ESSEX CO.**  
The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good. The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good. The weather is getting better. Fruit will be good.

ROOM

Order by  
writing  
will be  
collected

788

seems to  
the  
there is  
at the  
in and  
above

When the  
method at  
left plain  
over the  
in the man  
to a bet  
27, 28  
with at

From 21

1913

house in  
and had  
of this  
is made  
to be  
uprose. 2

the  
planted  
to that  
of one  
wards of  
of 10  
of 10  
to make  
to 15  
to 15  
to 15

to be  
to be  
to be

### OUR FARMERS' CLUB

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KING'S CO. P. E. I.

LOWER MONTAGUE, July 10.—We are having weather now, with plenty of rain, counting the water and the good cut. Grain, roots and corn are doing fine. Potatoes are nearly a failure; the ones that are left in the head may report all gone. Very early corn is doing well. Fruit will only be a fair crop. Butter is 25c to 25c a lb.; eggs, 15c a dozen. W. A. B.

PRINCE CO. P. E. I.

PRINCE EDWARD, July 11.—The weather is not so far from crops, but the change comes in for hay, which will be poorer than it is. Potatoes are nearly a failure. Wheat, oats and barley look well and promise to be a good crop. Potatoes, turnips and mangolds are doing fine for the time of year. Corn is doing well and ready sales. Oats sell at 25c to 25c a bushel; butter, 25c to 25c; eggs, 30c—J. D. M. L.

### QUEBEC

COMPTON CO. QUE.

COMPTON, July 14.—We are getting cool after the hot period of the past week. Most farmers are commencing to get ready for the coming season. Root, crops and grain are doing well. Potatoes are nearly a failure. Butter, 25c a lb.; eggs, 15c to 15c a dozen. W. A. B.

### ONTARIO

ELGIN CO. ONT.

PALMISTONVILLE, July 15.—In driving through the country a person is often struck with the names which are used in the past posts are now being constructed with it, and some handsome pairs are being used. The finest pair the writer has seen are on D. Colter's farm near here. They are 14-houers, and are being used. Yes, they are all right. Mr. Colter is a good and deep, and they are there in the morning. I put them to work, while the material and rest of the day. They are doing well. Mr. Colter has the best and nicest kept patch of corn in the county. He has a manager ever with by the writer any day. E. O. G.

### ESSEX CO. ONT.

ESSEX, July 12.—Essex county is rejoicing in abundant crops. In fact the great majority of the crops are in such a state that it is hard to get expert pickers to go to the fields. Prospects are for a better potato crop than last year. Potatoes are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Many trees of early varieties are dropping their leaves. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting.

ESSEX, July 12.—Essex county is rejoicing in abundant crops. In fact the great majority of the crops are in such a state that it is hard to get expert pickers to go to the fields. Prospects are for a better potato crop than last year. Potatoes are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Many trees of early varieties are dropping their leaves. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting.

ESSEX, July 12.—Essex county is rejoicing in abundant crops. In fact the great majority of the crops are in such a state that it is hard to get expert pickers to go to the fields. Prospects are for a better potato crop than last year. Potatoes are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Many trees of early varieties are dropping their leaves. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting.

ESSEX, July 12.—Essex county is rejoicing in abundant crops. In fact the great majority of the crops are in such a state that it is hard to get expert pickers to go to the fields. Prospects are for a better potato crop than last year. Potatoes are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Many trees of early varieties are dropping their leaves. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting.

ESSEX, July 12.—Essex county is rejoicing in abundant crops. In fact the great majority of the crops are in such a state that it is hard to get expert pickers to go to the fields. Prospects are for a better potato crop than last year. Potatoes are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Many trees of early varieties are dropping their leaves. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting.

ESSEX, July 12.—Essex county is rejoicing in abundant crops. In fact the great majority of the crops are in such a state that it is hard to get expert pickers to go to the fields. Prospects are for a better potato crop than last year. Potatoes are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Many trees of early varieties are dropping their leaves. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting.

ESSEX, July 12.—Essex county is rejoicing in abundant crops. In fact the great majority of the crops are in such a state that it is hard to get expert pickers to go to the fields. Prospects are for a better potato crop than last year. Potatoes are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Many trees of early varieties are dropping their leaves. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting.

ESSEX, July 12.—Essex county is rejoicing in abundant crops. In fact the great majority of the crops are in such a state that it is hard to get expert pickers to go to the fields. Prospects are for a better potato crop than last year. Potatoes are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Many trees of early varieties are dropping their leaves. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting.

ESSEX, July 12.—Essex county is rejoicing in abundant crops. In fact the great majority of the crops are in such a state that it is hard to get expert pickers to go to the fields. Prospects are for a better potato crop than last year. Potatoes are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Many trees of early varieties are dropping their leaves. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting.

ESSEX, July 12.—Essex county is rejoicing in abundant crops. In fact the great majority of the crops are in such a state that it is hard to get expert pickers to go to the fields. Prospects are for a better potato crop than last year. Potatoes are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Many trees of early varieties are dropping their leaves. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting.

ESSEX, July 12.—Essex county is rejoicing in abundant crops. In fact the great majority of the crops are in such a state that it is hard to get expert pickers to go to the fields. Prospects are for a better potato crop than last year. Potatoes are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Many trees of early varieties are dropping their leaves. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting.

ESSEX, July 12.—Essex county is rejoicing in abundant crops. In fact the great majority of the crops are in such a state that it is hard to get expert pickers to go to the fields. Prospects are for a better potato crop than last year. Potatoes are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Many trees of early varieties are dropping their leaves. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting.

ESSEX, July 12.—Essex county is rejoicing in abundant crops. In fact the great majority of the crops are in such a state that it is hard to get expert pickers to go to the fields. Prospects are for a better potato crop than last year. Potatoes are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. Many trees of early varieties are dropping their leaves. Apples are yielding heavy and plums are yielding heavy. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting. The acreage planted to corn is about the same. Tobacco was late in planting.

4. Oxford Jewel DeKok, 4913, 10y; 15,106 lbs. milk, 530.00 lbs. fat, 67.2 lbs. butter. Owner: J. A. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.  
5. Lady Waldorf DeKok, 4600, 9y; 17,074 lbs. milk, 537.78 lbs. fat, 60.77 lbs. butter. Owner: C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.  
6. Northland DeKok, 7486, 5y; 15,662 lbs. milk, 520.00 lbs. fat, 61.0 lbs. butter. Owner: Wm. Watson, Kings Co., P. E. I.  
7. Ottilie Pietette DeKok 2nd, 7173, 5y; 12,711 lbs. milk, 355.00 lbs. fat, 49.35 lbs. butter. Owner: F. J. Hishop, Dunbar, B. C.

Four Year Old Class  
1. Fanny B. DeKok, 10,995, 4y, 764; 10,186 lbs. milk, 359.00 lbs. fat, 46.75 lbs. butter. Owner: Elias Ruy, Tavistock, Ont.

Three Year Old Class  
1. DeKok Mutual Consign, 12644, 3y, 1154; 10,579 lbs. milk, 496.00 lbs. fat, 60.75 lbs. butter. Owner: A. B. Brecken, Norwood, Ont.  
2. Daisy Tennen Posch, 1144, 3y, 3514; 13,611 lbs. milk, 598.00 lbs. fat, 74.75 lbs. butter. Owner: Wm. E. Mason, Tyrrell, Ont.

Patiline Albino DeKok 2nd, 1119, 3y, 2454; 11,292 lbs. milk, 329.00 lbs. fat, 41.25 lbs. butter. Owner: R. O. Morrow, Hilton, Ont.

Canary DeKok Queen, 3070, 3y, 3304; 10,736 lbs. milk, 341.00 lbs. fat, 46.6 lbs. butter. Owner: Monro & Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

Two Year Old Class  
1. Johanna Posch, 1590, 2y, 954; 11,270 lbs. milk, 390.00 lbs. fat, 46.75 lbs. butter. Owner: Monro & Lawless, Thorold, Ont.  
2. Alice, 1623, 2y, 1623; 9,984 lbs. milk, 343.00 lbs. fat, 42.75 lbs. butter. Owner: The Wood, Mitchell, Ont.

Pontiac Consign, 11769, 2y, 3164; 8,934 lbs. milk, 323.00 lbs. fat, 37.75 lbs. butter. Owner: W. B. Allison, Dunbar, Ont.  
4. Seels Pelham Bay, 1533, 2y, 3581; 9,247 lbs. milk, 343.00 lbs. fat, 38.5 lbs. butter. Owner: W. B. Allison, Dunbar, Ont.

5. Kordecke Northland Pietette, 14608, 1y, 2854; 8,216 lbs. milk, 220.00 lbs. fat, 30.25 lbs. butter. Owner: W. B. Allison, Dunbar, Ont.

Of the fourteen Record of Performance tests reported in May and June, the most remarkable are found in the three-year-old class. The writer has seen the record of Daisy Tennen Posch both exceed the best previous record for this class, the former being 100 lbs. of butter and the latter with 747.5 pounds. Three milk cows make over 700 pounds of butter, the first being the writer's Princess DeKok with 751.25 pounds.  
W. A. OLMSTON, Secretary.

### OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS ABOVE 16TH TO JUNE 15TH, 1913

Full Ade Class  
1. Joyce DeKok C. Mercedes, 7307, 7y, 0m 2d; 4519 lbs. milk, 171.51 lbs. fat, 21.83 lbs. butter. Owner: David Campbell, St. Thomas, Ontario.

Junior Four Year Class  
1. Lady Princess Hivewatch, 13577, 4y, 1m 15d; 453.0 lbs. milk, 17.51 lbs. fat, 22.16 lbs. butter. Owner: Armstrong, Tillenburg, Ont.

Clamity Posch DeKok Waive, 1544, 3y, 5m, 4d; 454.6 lbs. milk, 14.02 lbs. fat, 17.82 lbs. butter. Owner: T. G. Grace, Ingersoll, Ont.

Senior Two Year Class  
1. Favorit Luce Merceon, 26377, 2y, 11m, 29d; 426.1 lbs. milk, 16.74 lbs. fat, 16.74 lbs. butter. Owner: R. F. Hishop, Newburg, Ont.

Daisy 2nd, 16707, 2y, 11m, 25d; 279.6 lbs. milk, 8.60 lbs. fat, 10.75 lbs. butter. Owner: C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.  
3. Rose DeKok Mechtilda, 17165, 2y, 11m, 26d; 253.1 lbs. milk, 8.6 lbs. fat, 10.07 lbs. butter. Owner: R. J. Kelly, Tillenburg, Ont.

Junior Two Year Class  
1. Netherland Consign, Campbelltown, 17795, 2y, 6m, 3d; 393.9 lbs. milk, 11.78 lbs. fat, 14.78 lbs. butter. Owner: J. L. Campbell, Campbelltown, Ont.

Pontiacday record, 17995, 2y, 5m, 3d; 774.5 lbs. milk, 29.96 lbs. fat, 38.70 lbs. butter. Owner: C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.  
2. Bell Plus Burkley, 17621, 1y, 9m, 26d; 325.2 lbs. milk, 10.35 lbs. fat, 13.58 lbs. butter. Owner: D. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

3. Merry Lane of Campbelltown, 9639, 1y, 11m, 21d; 559.0 lbs. milk, 9.57 lbs. fat, 11.96 lbs. butter.  
4. Pontiacday record, 20378, 1y, 11m, 21d; 545.6 lbs. milk, 10.78 lbs. fat, 23.47 lbs. butter. Owner: R. J. Kelly, Tillenburg, Ont.

Lady C. Campbell, 9337, 1y, 11m, 17d; 391.3 lbs. milk, 9.56 lbs. fat, 11.95 lbs. butter.  
14. Fourteen-day record, 20379, 1y, 11m, 17d; 569.6 lbs. milk, 18.86 lbs. fat, 33.27 lbs. butter. Owner: C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.

Princess Calamity Waive DeKok 2nd, 17795, 2y, 6m, 15d; 354.6 lbs. milk, 8.35 lbs. fat, 11.68 lbs. butter. Owner: T. G. Grace, Ingersoll, Ont.  
6. Bessie May of Campbelltown, 19601, 2y, (Continued on page 19)

### HOLSTEINS

### HOLSTEIN BULLS

2 Bulls, rising 3 yrs. grandsons of Pontiac Kordecke, one of 3 rising 1 yr. old from other sires.

Also Bull and Heifer Calf Females, all sires bred here by  
W. M. WIGGINSON, INKERMAN, ONT.

**Ourville Holstein Herd**  
Bull of serviceable age all sold, if you want them from here we would advise you to buy young. Only two calves left, both are by Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbeikir and from 23.17 and 25.00 lbs. 4-year-olds. Grand individual 4 months old.  
LALDIAU BROS. - AYLMER, ONT.

### RIVERVIEW HERD

9 Young Bulls, from 2 to 12 months, sired by King Isabella Walker, whose sister, 3 years old, officially tested dam, a sire of the dam and two sisters of his sire average for the eight 30.34 lbs. from R. O. M. and C. P. 29.  
P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

### THE ONLY ONE

place in Canada where you can buy a Bull bred by King Isabella Kordecke, the greatest bull Kordecke bull in the world, dam, Pontiac Lady Kordecke, 30.33, now replacing Pontiac Kordecke, at North Star. Why not write to-day or, better still, come and see them?  
J. W. STEWART, LYNN, ONT.

### Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering Bull Calves from 1 month to 7 months old. All are from total record dams and sired by some of the greatest bulls in Canada.

### Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont.

### SPRING BROOK Holsteins and Tamworths

Herd headed by Sir Kordecke Room, one of the best sires of the world's record, Dam, Fairview Kordecke Room, Jr. 4-year-old bull record, 23.17 lbs. in one week, 150 in 30 days. Average test, 4.88 lbs. This bull and his dam are both half-brother and sister to King of the Pontiac sire of the world's record, 44.34 lbs. butter in one week, 172 lbs. in 30 days. Average test, 4.98 lbs. 9 mo. old, mostly white. Well grown. Tested dam. A few good cows to offer. No better for sale. Come at once and get a Kordecke or a good foundation cow.  
A. C. HALLMAN,  
BRESLAU, WATERLOO CO. ONT.

### HOLSTEINS

### Lakeview Holsteins

Bull calves only for sale for the present, sired by Count Hengerveld Payne DeKok or from his daughters and sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mous. Write for extended pedigrees of these bulls, or come to Bronte and see the herd. Visitors always welcome.  
E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

### KING SEGIS PONTIAC KONINGEN

Combines in the closest degree the blood of  
King Segis  
King Segis  
Pontiac Kordecke  
Hengerveld De K. O.  
Mercedes Julias Pietertjes Paul  
This great young bull holds the herd at  
LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM  
He is not only the choicest breeding, but is also a superb individual.  
He will accept a few cows to breed to him at \$25.00.  
J. ALEX WALLACE - SIMCOE, ONT.  
Bell Phone 130

### Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

See the Holstein Dairy Breed  
FOR THE FINEST BLOOD  
Holstein Friesian Assn., Box 148 Bantlersville  
OXFORD DISTRICT  
The Holland of North America

In the place to buy Holsteins of quality. The third annual sale will be held in the city of Woodstock on March 24th, 1914. Full list of breeders in the Oxford District with post office and station addresses sent on application to:  
R. J. KPIVY, SPCY, TILLENBURG, ONT.

### Avondale Stock Farm

A. C. HARDY, PROPRIETOR.  
HERD SIRE  
Princess Hengerveld Pietje, 839 (50.82).  
Sire, Pietje 2nd Woodcrest Lad.  
Dams: Princess and Mercedes De K. O.  
A. R. O. 33.42.  
Highest record daughter of Hengerveld  
De K. O.  
King Pontiac Arius Canada, 18.42 (7.294)  
Sire, King of the Pontiacs.  
Dam, Pontiac Arius, 31.7 lbs. butter 7 years, 1.875 lbs. 385 days.  
Daughters of Hengerveld De K. O.  
We are offering bulls from these great sire and full record dams, and also a limited number of cows in calf to them. No better calf will be sold at any price. Address all correspondence to:  
R. LORNE LOGAN, Mgr., BROCKVILLE

### HET LOO STOCK FARM

Present offering a son of Minnie Lared. Les Chemant DeKok Burke and Paul DeKok Jr. good dam sired by a son of King Segis and out of daughter of Paul Beta. Write for price.

### HET LOO STOCK FARM, VAUDREUIL, QUE.

Dr. L. de L. HARWOOD, Proprietor  
GORDON H. MANHARD, Manager

### FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Sons of PONTIAC KORDEKKE, ready for service in the near future or younger, sons and daughter of SIR JOHANNAS COLANTHA, whose three first daughters to be officially tested average better than 20 pounds each as Junior 2-year-olds, and some of RED APPLE KORDEKKE and RED APPLE KORDEKKE BTH, the greatest bred KORDEKKE bull for anything that you want in arc-tic Holsteins.  
E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, (Near Prescott, Ont.)

### Graceland Farm Holsteins

Come and inspect or write and let me know your needs. I have the stuff to suit you when you see it. You can buy one or a dozen. I will price you choice.

### Tested or Untested Females

Any Age. J. of M. cows average 21.32 lbs. from 500 lbs. milk in seven days. R. of P. cows up to 80 lbs. butter.  
Only one son of Verman Beauty Hartog left. His dam is Lucy De Witt, record 7 yd. 23.12 lbs. butter from 50 lbs. milk. In one year she made over 80 lbs. butter, 8 yd. 17 lbs. Ho is a thrifty chap. Who is the first one to say "He's mine!" He is a very nice fellow. Write to me at once if you want him.  
Interested in anything you want. I'LL GUARANTEE them to be as I represent them to you, if you will return them before you unload. Must be examined at once and the freight bill is advance.

### ELIAS RUBY, TAVISTOCK, ONT.

Rural Phone Inverkir 12-41





AST

noted at

with the

quoting

to 14

white and 35 colored; 900 white and 1500 500 white and colored at 12 1/2c; balance refused, 13 1/2c.

St. Hyacinthe, July 12.—Four hundred and fifty packages butter boarded; sold at 34c; 65 boxes cheese, 25c.

Perth, July 12.—There were 1200 boxes of white cheese and 400 colored boarded this week. Only a few sold; ruling price 25c.

Watertown, N.Y., July 12.—Cheese sales, 3600 @ 25c.

St. Verie, July 14.—On the Tomisacana butter board held at Three Palatios, 650 boxes of butter sold at 34c.

Woodstock, July 15.—Eleven factories boarded 1384 boxes of which 555 were white. On the first call 15c was offered, on the second the price went up to 15c.

Some sold.

Madoc, July 16.—Five hundred and ninety-five boxes of cheese boarded; 235 sold at 15c; 150 at 12 1/2c; balance refused; no letter given.

Brookville, July 17.—To-day 2775 colored and 29 white were boarded. Highest bid, 12 1/2c, was refused and no sales were made.

Kingston, July 17.—615 colored and 30 white were boarded; 206 sold at 12 1/2c.

Tankless Hill, July 17.—To-day cheese sold at 12 1/2c.

**RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES**

Those who attended the great Brampton Show and Sale know from first hand experience something of the classy Ayrshires that represented the Ravensdale Stock Farm. Farm and Dairy readers in general are familiar with the splendid breed with this splendid herd, a full description of which appeared in the Special Dairy Number of April 10. Mr. F. Kay, proprietor of the Ravensdale Stock Farm, has spared no efforts to build up a herd that would equal to none.

In the class for mature cows at Orms- town, the best cow offered for sale at first and third places. In a class particularly of world beaters, third place was won on here on bull calves, second and fourth positions went to Ravensdale entries. Mr. Kay is offering for sale a number of bull calves from three to eight months old equally as good as those sold at the Orms town sale.

**PROBABLE AYRSHIRE SALE**

Mr. Wm. Thorn, of Lyndoch, the well-known Ayrshire breeder, is thinking of holding a dispersion of his cows. A group of financiers in Toronto are purchasing all the land in the vicinity of

**HOLSTEINS**

**LAKESIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM**

Present offering, Bull Calves from Record of Performance dam; also a few females.

**W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT**  
Ottawa Bell Phone.

**HOLSTEINS**

**Lynden Herd High-Testing Holsteins**

I am sold out of Bulls, fit for service. Am offering Bull Calves for sale, six months and younger. One dam and sire dam averages 26.56 lbs of butter 7 days, with an average test of 4.55 fat. Another one has a 23 lbs two-year-old dam and 29.2 lbs the sire's dam.

Write or come and see them.

**S. LEMON** - - - - **LYNDEN, ONT.**

**CLOVERLEA HERD**

Bull Calves sired by Rag Apple Korndyke for sale, to suit all purposes. Also a few Young Cows. We raised (Irishella, the cow recently sold for \$300.00)

Cattle well turn out well.

**JOHN J. TANNAHILL**  
White's Station - - - - Que.

**CATTLE LABELS.** Metal ear tags for cattle, sheep and hogs— with name and address of owner and numbers. Can't be without them. Send a post card for free sample and circular.

**F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**FOR SALE**

Reg. Clyde Filly, 2 years. Holstein Bull Calf, 2 mos.; sire, Rag Apple Korndyke 2d; dam, R. of F., 13,560 lbs of milk at 2 yrs. More white than black. Yearling heifer bred to Rag Apple Korndyke 3rd; whose dam has 67 A.R.O. sisters and 1 daughter, 20.7 lbs. fat, 59 lbs. milk in 7 days at 2 yrs. fat.

**C. R. DYKE, UNIONVILLE, EAST YORK, ONT.**

**Who Has Got This Breed of Pigs?**

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Can you advise me where I can get some purchased or bred pigs of this breed, about eight weeks old or thereabouts?

I would prefer to have the O. C. or the Improved; Pedigree if there is such in the Chester White Line. Can you give me the names of breeders of such, and a little notice in Farm and Dairy, asking for same? Same to correspond with the undersigned. Yours truly,

**Chas. B. Eitz, Genier Co., Ont.**

There are probably a great many of our readers who would like to know where to buy this class of pigs. Have you any for sale? It would pay you to advertise them in Farm and Dairy.

Other breeds of swine can also be advertised in your paper in Farm and Dairy. Fix up your ad, now when you are thinking of it, and send it in for next issue. It will cost you only \$1.40 per inch each insertion to tell over 18,000 of our people what you have for sale. This is your opportunity. Crisp it now, and have your ad in Farm and Dairy for several issues.

**O. A. C. STOCK FOR SALE**

Four Holstein Bull Calves out of deep milking cows

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, O.A. COLLEGE, GUELPH**

**GOING AT \$50.00**

Registered Holstein-Friesian Bulls, various ages. Most desirable breeding. Come and inspect them or send for photos and tabulated pedigree.

**GEO. J. WORTHOTT,**  
CLARUM BRAE - - - - SOINA, ONT.

**Crescent Wood Farm**

Two high-class Holstein Bull Calves. No 1 born Jan. 1st, Dam, Aggie Grace De Kol. No 2 born May 20th. Dam, Aggie Victoria De Kol. Full sister to the famous Lady Aggie De Kol. Both these cows were bought from the well known River Side herd, Oshesima, Price, \$50.00 each. F.O.B. Brookbridge. Address

**A. J. GOITZ - - - - BARDVILLE, ONT.**

**MAKING HISTORY FOR THE DAIRY WORLD**

The welding together of the industries that have their foundation resting on

**THE DAIRY COW**

will be consummated at

**The Eighth Annual National Dairy Show**

**CHICAGO**

**October 23rd to November 1st**

**1913**

**For the Benefit of the American Farmer**

Watch the reading columns of this paper for the story of what is going to happen, and do not allow anything to keep you from participating.

**Percherons**

Stallions and Mares

One car load of Pure-bred and Recorded Percherons. Mares, blacks and greys, 3 to 8 years old, 1700 to 2500 lbs.

**ALL** workers, breeders are and to foal to the best horses. A. S. Sims, 2 years and over. Terms and prices reduced.

**F. J. SULLIVAN**  
Windsor, Ont.

**JERSEYS**

**JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE**

Just 15 months old, fit for service. One 10 months old. Both from best milk and butter strains. Rock bottom prices, with pedigree, etc.

**WM. H. YOUNG**  
Tavistock - - - - Ont.

**HOLSTEINS**

**Campbelltown Holsteins**

Herd headed by the great young bull, Korndyke Veeman Pontiac. Come and look out for yourself. We can please you.

**R. J. KELLY,**  
Farm on North Broadway, Tillsonburg

**Wanted**

To Purchase, Young Pigs for feeding purposes, from 4 to 8 weeks old. Any quantity. Highest market price. Please apply to

**F. R. SMITH - - - - ST. LAURENT, P. Q.**

**A Son**

**Of Canada's Greatest Bull Sire**

**ADMIRAL OMSBY**

Bull 21 mos., eight in every way. His sisters quantity. Highest market price. Please apply to

**F. R. SMITH - - - - ST. LAURENT, P. Q.**

**D. C. McDougall & Son, Maxwell, Ont**

**Ridgedale Farm Holsteins**

2 Young Bulls, ready for service, at bargain prices for quick sale. Five right Good individuals. Also a few Heifers Myrtle, C.P.R. and Manchester C.T.P. Stations. Bell Phone 380.

**R. W. WALKER - UTICA P.O., ONT**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN RECORDS**

(Continued from page 17)

3m. 15d.; 317.5 lbs. milk, 8.49 lbs. fat, 10.62 lbs. butter.

Fourteen-day record, 1861, 2y. 3m. 12d., 559.8 lbs. milk, 16.66 lbs. fat, 20.83 lbs. butter; Owner: R. Kelly, Tillsonburg, Ont.

7. Princess Posh Dekol Wayne, 2nd, 37265, 2y. 2m. 28d.; 335.2 lbs. milk, 8.41 lbs. fat, 10.51 lbs. butter; Owner: T. G. Green, Ingersoll, Ont.

8. Gretaui Flo of Campbelltown, 1892, 2y. 2m. 8d.; 274.4 lbs. milk, 8.27 lbs. fat, 10.34 lbs. butter.

Fourteen-day record, 1862, 2y. 2m. 8d.; 539.9 lbs. milk, 16.52 lbs. fat, 20.66 lbs. butter; Owner: R. J. Kelly, Tillsonburg, Ont.

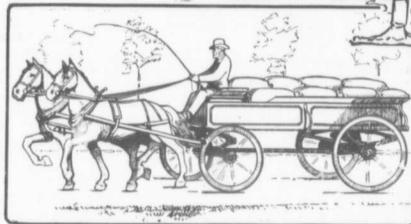
9. Countess Posh Dekol, 1784, 2y. 3m. 7d.; 279.1 lbs. milk, 8.25 lbs. fat, 10.31 lbs. butter; Owner: T. G. Green, Ingersoll, Ont.

10. Homestead Triumph 2nd, 1818, 2y. 0m. 29d.; 342.5 lbs. milk, 8.17 lbs. fat, 10.22 lbs. butter; Owner: A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

Reports of the official tests of eighteen cows and heifers were received and accepted during the last half of June. No specially noteworthy records are included in this list.

**W. A. OLEMONS, Secretary.**

W. A. OLEMONS, Secretary.



## Poor Roads Cost You as much as Your Help

SEVERAL thousand Minnesota farmers figured up the various losses they suffered in a year as the result of poor roads. They made the astonishing discovery that *these losses came to a total large enough to pay for all their hired help!*

The roads in this Minnesota district are not by any means the worst roads in America. They might be called good roads if compared to some that are only too well known. But they are bad enough to cause the loss of more than half a million dollars yearly to the farmers who have to use them.

### Read The Story These Figures Tell

Loss because of longer routes to town.....	\$61,994 01
" " " slow progress in hauling.....	75,627 64
" " " extra trips .....	158,607 34
" " " specific reasons (perishable goods spoiled, good markets missed, horses ruined, etc.) .....	220,574 16
Loss because of inability to haul manure.....	91,925 00
<b>Total Loss .....</b>	<b>608,728 15</b>

The average loss to each farmer was found to be \$150.

He lost \$1.70 for every acre farmed. He lost 13 cents every time he carried a ton of produce over one mile of bad roads.

He lost one-tenth of his total crop. He paid as much for bad roads as he did for his hired help.

He paid enough to pay off his mortgage in three years and leave something over—

And all this **in addition** to his regular road tax, which was spent in the hopeless task of making a poor road good by repairing it.

Have you figured up what poor roads are costing **you?**

Try it, and in the meantime write for information about

## Concrete Highways

CONCRETE has solved the good roads problem—solved it in a way that means neither high taxes nor make-shift methods. Write to-day for the booklet "Concrete Highways," and other free literature that fully explains why concrete is the best and most economical material, for country highways as well as for city streets.

Address:

Concrete Roads Department

**Canada Cement Company Limited**

**Montreal**